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MATURE WETHERS MAY PASS AS MARKET CLASS.

Demand by Public for Lamb Has Materially Curtailed Receipts of Aged Wethers at Killing Centers.

That the "matured wether" sheep may be eliminated from live-stock market classifications a few years hence is the view of virtually all leaders in the sheep industry. And it is all a matter of economics. The average consumer now demands lamb, and the meat from aged sheep is not wanted except at sharp discounts as compared with dressed lamb prices.

"Old timers" about the Chicago yards recall that 20 years ago daily receipts of matured wethers and lambs were about equal. Ten years earlier, the proportion of aged wethers far exceeded lambs. Ten years prior to that, pioneers in the trade say that hardly enough lambs were marketed to warrant classification.

Now, conditions are almost reversed. It is estimated that fully 75% of receipts at killing centers consists of lambs and yearlings and about 5% of matured wethers, the remainder being old ewes and rams.

Sheep Raised for Wool.

In the days when railroads were few on the western range and all that a sheep raiser needed to start in business was "a wagon, a sack of flour, a side of bacon and his sheep," the land being unfenced and consisting largely of public domain, sheep were raised almost entirely for wool. The wool was clipped year after year until the sheep, as an old-time flockmaster put it, "just died of old age."

Then, as railroads gradually invaded the ranges and the country became settled, much of the land passed into the hands of ranchmen and big live stock producing corporations. The cost of production was increased. A few years later the flock-master was compelled to fence his land and perforce had smaller holdings. Land increased in value and the cost of operating rose, forcing the sheepman to give more careful attention to every source of possible profit.

It was then that he began sending his matured wethers to market to be killed for mutton. Inasmuch as 25 years ago there was virtually no difference between the market value, per 100 lbs. of a matured wether and a young lamb, the sheepman held that his stock a few years, realizing a price for the wool each season and in the end getting a fair price for his old sheep.

Through intensive campaigns waged by strong sheepraisers' organizations and by the leading packers, the public was edu-

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Sharp advances were recorded during the past week on sheep and lambs. Cattle prices showed some fluctuation, the better grades of steers barely holding steady. Light weight hogs were most in demand. Prices were uneven to lower. Fresh meat markets lacked stability and price ranges widened (p. 34).

Prices for both futures and cash grain declined slightly during the period under review although a more optimistic feeling was in evidence throughout the trade. Flour demand has not yet picked up to any appreciable extent (p. 44).

Fruit and vegetable markets weakened on most lines of produce except cabbage. Shipments were greater this past week than for several weeks preceding the holidays (p. 40).

Butter markets during the week under review showed signs of unsettled prices. Medium grades were in good demand. Cheese markets were firm under active trading (p. 39).

The review of the field seed situation shows that stocks of seeds in the hands of seedsmen are smaller than usual (p. 46).

Hay markets were without particular feature. The expected demand for feedstuffs failed to materialize, continued mild weather exercising its effect (p. 43).

For the first time in many weeks the cotton markets showed an upturn, both spot and futures making gains (p. 48).

NEW ZEALAND INCREASES OUTPUT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Decentral of Butter Trade by Food Ministry on March 31 Causes Anxiety Among Shippers.

The output of butter and cheese in New Zealand at the beginning of the present dairy season showed a considerable increase over the production of previous years, according to the American consul at Auckland. There had been received in the freezing works at Auckland at the end of October, 164,186 boxes of butter compared with 79,326 boxes on the same date last year, and 34,635 crates of cheese compared with 22,566 crates for the corresponding date last year. These amounts represent an increase of 84,860 boxes of butter and 12,069 crates of cheese.

The reasons advanced for the larger output are the increased number of dairy cows, the remarkable growth of pastures, and the favorable weather conditions. The increase in the number of dairy cows is attributed to the fact that dairy producers anticipated obtaining a better price for their produce

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SPECIFICATIONS NEEDED FOR PRODUCE CONTAINERS.

Shippers Should Insist that Fruit and Vegetable Baskets be Strongly Built to Prevent Losses.

The carriers of the United States state that in the handling of perishables the losses one year amounted to \$100,000,000 and in another year \$150,000,000 by reason of frail containers and improper packing. Such enormous losses call for cooperation on the part of growers, shippers, container manufacturers, and carriers in an effort to reduce the damage to the lowest possible point.

As one step in this direction, and as a protection to himself and his shipments, the intending purchaser of baskets should require that the manufacturer furnish a definite statement of the specifications on which the baskets are made. Manufacturers should be glad to supply such information, and will do so if they are turning out a product of high quality. There are many good baskets on the market today, the makers of which are striving to put out an article which will stand up under the use to which it is to be put. There are also many baskets which should have no place in the shipping of fruits and vegetables.

Should Insist on Strength.

A container for the shipment of fruits and vegetables, properly loaded and under normal traffic conditions, should be strong enough to carry the commodity to the grower to the wholesale market and then to the retailer intact. Too much stress can not be laid on the importance of buyers insisting that their baskets be of ample strength for the work involved. While such a container will be more expensive than a lighter one, it is better to pay more and have a substantial package than to pay less and take the risk of broken packages and lost produce.

Investigators of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, in connection with the work in the enforcement of the standard container act, have given careful attention to the strength and quality of the material used in the manufacture of baskets for the shipment of fruits and vegetables. They have been insistent in advocating the making of more substantial containers. While lack of funds has prevented the bureau from making the tests necessary to the suggestion of definite detailed strength specifications for the different types of baskets, some general conclusions have been reached which may prove of value to growers and shippers.

Specifications insisted upon by the buyer should touch at least three points—capacity,

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Live Stock and Meats

SHEEP AND LAMBS SCORE SHARP ADVANCES DURING WEEK.

Light Weight Hogs and Pigs in Demand—Medium and Common Cattle Move Best.

Receipts of live stock at the principal primary markets during the opening week of the year showed increases over the last week of 1920 when the supply was curtailed by holiday influences. Compared with the corresponding week a year ago, however, marked decreases were recorded at most points.

Keen eastern shipping demand for light hogs and pigs, putting more of a premium on light stuff; further narrowing of price ranges in the cattle market with demand centering largely on the medium and lower grades, and sharp advances in sheep and lamb values, with the demand in all branches showing preference for the lighter weights and reflecting a consumptive demand for light weight cuts, were the outstanding features of the week's trading.

Cattle.—Receipts of cattle at 10 primary markets for the week totaled approximately 179,500 head, an increase of 35,600 over the week previous but 55,000 short of the run of the corresponding week last year. While receipts ran largely to beef grades, short-fed and warmed-up stock appeared in liberal proportion and liquidation was strongly suggested. Despite the great preponderance of common and medium grades of light and medium weight cattle at all points, such kinds were in greatest demand for both local slaughter and shipping account.

Best Steers Barely Steady.

The better grades of beef steers, particularly those selling above \$10.50 at Chicago, closed barely steady with a week earlier. Both at Chicago and Kansas City other grades scored net advances of 25¢ to 50¢.

Omaha closing prices were around 25¢ to 50¢ lower for the week, while beef steers at East St. Louis advanced mostly 75¢ to \$1 on light runs. The popularity of the medium and lower grades was generally attributed to efforts on the part of the consuming public to economize in meat purchases. Top for the week at leading primary western markets was \$11.50 paid at Chicago for several loads of well-conditioned strong-weight bullocks showing comparatively long feeding but falling considerably below prime grade. Owing to lack of finish, no yearlings sold at Chicago above \$10.75, the bulk of beef steers cashing from \$8.25 to \$10.25. A good many steers, in light killing flesh, that normally would go as feeders, went for slaughter and to \$7.50.

Kansas City reported a steer top of \$11 with the bulk at \$7.75 to \$9. The top at Omaha and East St. Louis was \$10.50. South St. Paul got into the \$10 class with one load of 1,420-lb. beeves. These cattle left that market averaging 1,230 lbs. and costing the feeder \$11.25 three months ago. Bulk of the steer supply at that point, however, was common, light and medium grades selling largely at \$6.50 to \$8.50, while \$7.50 to \$8.75 took the bulk at Omaha and East St. Louis.

She stock reached Chicago and Omaha in materially increased numbers, prompting declines of fully 25¢ to 50¢ at the former and of mostly 50¢ at the latter point. At Kansas City and East St. Louis, however, com-

CHICAGO HOG RECEIPTS BREAK RECORD.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago on Monday, January 10, were 73,874. On the following day about 75,000 were received, making a two days' total of approximately 149,000 hogs. This is the largest run of hogs for two consecutive days in trade history.

paratively light supplies of cows and heifers and the strong centering of demand on cheap beef material caused such stock, excepting canners at Kansas City, to advance irregularly 25¢ to 75¢.

Canner Cows Down to \$3.

Few cows sold up to \$3 or over at any of the markets and these were mostly of choice grade suited to kosher trade. Heifers above \$8.75 were rare. Bulk of the butcher heifers sold around \$6 to \$8.25 with sales below \$6 numerous at South St. Paul. Canners and cutters cleared generally between \$3.25 and \$4.75 with plenty of the former down to \$3 at Kansas City. A cut of 25¢ to 50¢ was shown at Chicago on bologna bulls. Omaha held practically steady, while both Kansas City and East St. Louis advanced 25¢ to 50¢.

Calves sold very unevenly but relatively higher than any other class. Receipts were of normal volume. Eastern shipping demand was a strong prop under the Chicago market for fat calves weighing from 140 lbs. upward. Best 140 to 180 lb. vealers sold up to \$13.50 and over even on a slumpy weekend trade. These prices compared with a packer closing top of \$12 for choice 105-lb. to 115-lb. calves.

In the stock and feeding-cattle trade country buyers displayed strong preference for the former, and under light receipts and a broader outlet, prices worked higher. The advance measured about 50¢ on stock steers at most points.

Feeders shared, to a limited extent, in the upturn, but finishers showed little disposition to compete with killers for cattle of fleshy, strong-weight feeder type. A few loads of such cattle went out costing upward from \$8.50, but country investment was

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PORK FIRM AT EASTERN MARKETS BUT DROPS AT CHICAGO.

Week's Trading in Fresh Meats Featured by Materially Widened Price Ranges.

Under a narrow demand fresh meat prices lacked stability during the week ending Jan. 8 and price ranges widened materially.

Beef.—Excepting Boston, where a generally strong market for all grades of beef prevailed, the tendency at eastern markets was toward lower levels, with the better grades of steers most affected. Philadelphia lost Monday's advance and closed \$1 below the previous Friday. New York weakened after midweek and medium steers closed weak to \$1 lower. An advance of \$1 on common steer beef was a feature of the Chicago market, while better grades showed some weakness.

All grades of cow beef occupied a generally strong position with closing prices mostly \$1 higher than one week ago. Under a slow demand light and uneven receipts of bulls sold steady to 75¢ higher than the previous week.

Kosher beef markets showed some unevenness in demand, New York declining approximately \$2 and other markets holding steady.

Veal Advances Sharply.

Veal.—A scarcity of choice veal and lighter receipts of all lower grades resulted in sharp daily advances at eastern distributing points and smaller advances at Chicago. New York was the strongest point showing an advance of \$7 on good and choice grades and about \$4 on medium compared with a week ago.

Lamb.—Monday's advance of \$2 on all grades of lamb at eastern markets was held at Boston only. Furthermore additional gains of \$1 to \$3 were made at that market during the week. Philadelphia closed \$1 lower than Monday but \$2 higher than the previous Friday. New York lost all of Monday's advance on choice lambs but closed \$1 higher on the lower grades. Under a slow demand Chicago remained steady and unchanged.

Yearlings and mutton.—Trade in yearlings and mutton continued slow, daily

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 8.

(Prices per 100 lbs.)

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	This wk.	Last wk.	4 wks. ago
	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.
Chicago.....	231 \$9.37	224 \$9.47	236 \$9.49	233 \$9.45	231 \$9.54	232 \$9.67	231 \$9.48	228 \$9.62	232 \$9.77
E. St. Louis.....	209 9.38	205 9.32	208 9.34	220 9.60	208 9.39	224 9.50	209 9.71	204 9.82	199 9.91
Kansas City.....	230 9.15	231 9.18	241 9.12	245 9.14	241 9.36	246 9.51	238 9.20	226 9.37	226 9.72
Omaha.....	230 8.95	243 9.03	240 9.04	251 9.07	251 9.20	240 9.36	245 9.10	244 9.21	250 9.56
S. St. Paul.....	214 8.89	225 8.86	215 8.90	220 8.82	226 9.06	200 9.16	219 8.90	218 9.19	219 9.28

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Jan. 8.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Local slaugh- ter.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Local slaugh- ter.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Local slaugh- ter.
Chicago.....	78,321	27,357	50,964	193,724	63,851	129,873	77,980	30,047	47,933
East St. Louis.....	19,011	4,706	13,516	89,283	45,203	72,077	13,349	3,145	9,994
Indianapolis.....	12,254	7,873	4,775	90,190	61,123	32,345	1,433	674	501
Kansas City.....	33,066	13,746	19,307	43,443	13,106	33,788	33,209	5,835	26,218
Oklahoma City.....	5,341	889	4,213	6,303	775	5,345	.....	.....	77
Omaha.....	27,712	9,067	18,645	48,122	9,832	38,200	32,150	1,755	27,365
St. Joseph.....	10,476	2,951	7,081	28,026	1,085	21,878	15,903	1,066	14,864
St. Paul.....	18,395	4,931	12,990	55,380	17,194	39,999	7,568	1,591	5,250
St. Louis.....	13,757	6,376	7,744	39,231	12,650	29,306	5,872	1,332	5,184
Wichita.....	2,414	558	1,825	5,873	.....	5,681	97	.....	.....
Total.....	220,747	78,454	140,560	604,980	228,759	402,576	187,660	48,475	137,598
Previous week.....	163,077	62,590	100,417	532,832	175,088	379,987	156,229	35,250	117,706

1 Week ending Friday, Jan. 7.

price ranges following the fluctuations in lamb prices closely. Boston was the only market to show strength.

Pork.—Due to decreased receipts and a fairly regular demand Monday's sharp and uneven advances at eastern markets were firmly held and were followed by additional gains during the week. Opening prices at Chicago were sharply lower than the close of the previous week and daily declines were a feature of the fresh pork trade at that market. This resulted in a total decline of \$6 on loins since one week ago. Eastern markets closed generally firm at the advance. New York gained \$3, Philadelphia \$6, and Boston \$1. An uneven demand for shoulder cuts resulted in sharp fluctuations, New York showing gains of \$2 to \$3 with other markets mostly 50c to \$1 lower.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Jan. 7.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago.....	4,200	362	4,536
East St. Louis.....	1,350	202	321
Fort Worth.....	173	535	
Indianapolis.....	494	173	90
Kansas City.....	7,205	625	1,959
Oklahoma City.....	601	229	
Omaha.....	3,921	76	1,291
St. Joseph.....	682		227
St. Paul.....	1,594	2,804	926
Sioux City.....	2,175	421	727
Wichita.....	447		
Total.....	25,423	4,973	10,642
Previous week.....	20,188	2,277	12,072
State destination:			
Colorado.....	57		
District of Columbia.....			258
Illinois.....	3,300	749	2,551
Indiana.....	1,179	173	90
Iowa.....	4,370	2,137	1,104
Kansas.....	3,817	360	451
Kentucky.....	445		
Massachusetts.....	46		
Michigan.....	352		535
Minnesota.....	310	319	1,263
Missouri.....	3,556	491	825
Nebraska.....	2,100	76	655
New Jersey.....	113		
New Mexico.....	4		
New York.....	24		590
North Carolina.....	96		
North Dakota.....	26		
Ohio.....	851		550
Oklahoma.....	1,036	585	
Pennsylvania.....	509	86	135
South Dakota.....	398		135
Tennessee.....	95		
Texas.....	1,957	27	735
Virginia.....	63		371
West Virginia.....	60		
Wisconsin.....	210		394
Wyoming.....	26		
Ontario, Canada.....	3		
Total.....	25,423	4,973	10,642

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Jan. 7.	Dec. 31.	Dec. 10.
Hams, smoked, 14-15 average.....	\$22.00-24.00	\$22.50-24.00	\$24.00-26.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average.....	24.00-26.00	24.00-26.00	25.00-28.00
Finics, smoked, 4-12 average.....	17.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	18.50-24.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average.....	24.50-26.50	24.00-26.00	27.00-29.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average.....	37.00-40.00	38.00-41.00	41.00-43.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average.....	17.00-17.75	18.00-21.00	19.00-22.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average.....	14.50-16.00	17.00-20.00	18.50-21.00
Purelard, tierces compound hard, tierces.....	15.50-16.00	15.50-16.50	19.00-21.50
tierces.....	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-15.50

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top.....	\$9.40	\$9.25	\$9.15	\$9.10	\$8.75
Bulk of sales.....	\$8.55-9.15	\$8.75-9.25	\$8.75-9.00	\$8.60-9.00	\$8.40-8.60
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice.....	8.75-9.10	8.50-8.85	8.80-9.00	8.75-9.00	8.35-8.60
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice.....	8.90-9.20	8.75-9.10	8.85-9.05	8.85-9.10	8.40-8.65
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice.....	9.00-9.40	8.90-9.25	8.75-9.15	8.90-9.10	8.40-8.75
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice.....	9.10-9.40	9.10-9.50	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.10	8.50-9.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth.....	8.00-8.50	7.25-7.50	8.00-8.25	8.50-8.75	8.25-8.35
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough.....	7.75-8.00	7.00-7.25	7.75-8.00	8.25-8.50	8.00-8.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice.....	9.15-9.50	8.75-9.40	8.50-9.50	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down).....		8.00-9.25	8.00-9.50		
CATTLE.					
Beefsteers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime.....	11.00-12.25	11.00-11.50	10.90-11.75	10.25-11.75	.....
Good.....	9.85-11.00	9.00-10.75	9.15-10.90	9.00-10.25	.....
Medium.....	8.50-9.85	8.00-8.75	8.35-9.15	7.50-9.00	7.00-9.00
Common.....	7.50-8.50	7.50-7.75	7.40-8.35	6.50-7.50	6.00-7.00
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime.....	11.00-12.25	11.00-11.50	10.40-11.50	10.25-11.50	.....
Good.....	9.85-11.00	9.00-10.75	8.50-10.40	8.00-10.25	.....
Medium.....	8.40-9.85	7.75-8.75	7.65-8.50	7.00-8.00	6.75-8.50
Common.....	7.25-8.40	6.50-7.50	6.30-7.65	6.00-7.00	5.75-6.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice.....	5.00-9.55	5.25-10.75	4.75-9.25	4.75-8.75	4.25-8.25
Cows, common-choice.....	4.60-8.50	5.00-7.75	4.50-7.00	4.50-7.00	4.00-7.25
Bulls, bologna and beef.....	5.00-7.75	5.00-7.00	4.50-7.00	4.50-6.75	4.50-6.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers.....	3.00-4.60	3.00-4.75	2.75-4.50	3.00-4.50	2.30-3.75
Canner steers.....	4.00-5.75	3.50-5.00	3.75-4.75	3.50-5.00	3.25-4.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice.....	19.50-12.00	8.00-12.50	9.00-11.50	8.50-10.50	7.50-10.00
Heavy weight, common-choice.....	5.50-11.00	5.00-9.00	4.00-9.00	5.25-8.50	4.00-7.00
FEEDER STEERS:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice.....	7.25-9.00	7.25-8.25	7.40-9.40	7.50-9.25	5.00-8.25
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice.....	6.50-8.65	6.25-8.00	6.85-8.85	6.50-8.75	4.50-7.75
STOCKER CATTLE:					
Sters, common-choice.....	4.75-8.25	4.50-8.00	5.00-8.15	4.75-8.25	4.00-7.60
Cows and heifers, common-choice.....	4.25-6.00	3.75-6.25	4.00-6.35	3.75-6.50	3.00-5.25
CALVES:					
Good and choice.....			7.25-8.75	6.25-8.25	
Common and medium.....			4.25-7.00	4.50-6.25	
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
8-10 lbs. down, medium-choice.....	10.25-11.75	8.75-11.50	8.75-10.85	9.25-11.00	9.00-10.75
Culls and common.....	8.00-10.00	6.25-8.25	6.75-8.50	7.50-9.00	6.00-8.75
Feeder lambs.....	8.25-10.50		6.75-8.35	8.50-10.00	7.00-9.25
Yearling wethers, medium-prime.....	8.50-10.25	8.00-10.25	7.00-9.00	7.50-8.50	7.00-9.00
Wethers, medium-prime.....	5.25-6.75		4.75-6.35	5.25-6.25	4.50-5.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice.....	4.00-5.75	3.75-5.00	4.00-4.75	4.00-4.75	3.25-4.50
Culls and common.....	1.50-3.00	1.50-3.25	2.00-3.75	1.50-3.75	1.50-2.75
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings).....			3.50-5.00	3.75-5.00	
Feeding ewes.....	2.00-3.00		2.50-3.50	3.00-3.75	

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Jan. 11.	Jan. 4.	Dec. 14.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 4.	Dec. 14.
Fresh beef:						
Steer—						
Choice.....	\$21.00-22.00	\$22.00-23.00	\$22.00-24.00	\$20.00-22.00		
Good.....	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-21.00	18.00-19.00		18.00-20.00
Medium.....	15.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00		14.00-16.00
Common.....	12.00-15.00	11.00-15.00	10.00-14.00			12.00-14.00
Cows—						
Good.....	14.00-16.00	13.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	14.00-16.00		13.00-14.00
Medium.....	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	13.50-14.00		11.00-12.00
Common.....	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00			10.00-11.00
BUTTER:						
Medium.....					13.00-15.00	
Common.....	10.50-11.00	10.50-11.00	9.25-10.00	11.50-12.50	11.50-12.50	8.00-9.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice.....	24.00-26.00	24.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	27.00-28.00	28.00-30.00	26.00-27.00
Good.....	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-24.00	26.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	24.00-25.00
Medium.....	18.00-21.00	18.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	23.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	23.00-24.00
Common.....	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-19.00			15.00-20.00
MUTTON—						
Good.....	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	11.00-12.00
Medium.....	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00
Common.....	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	8.00-10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice.....	20.00-21.00	23.00-22.00	17.00-18.00	27.00-28.00	26.00-28.00	20.00-22.00
Good.....	17.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	14.00-15.00	25.00-27.00	23.00-25.00	16.00-19.00
Medium.....	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	13.00-14.00	22.00-24.00	20.00-22.00	14.00-16.00
Common.....	12.00-15.00	12.00-15.00	10.00-12.00	15.00-20.00		10.00-12.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 pounds average.....	21.00-22.00	27.00-28.00	18.00-19.00	27.00-29.00	27.00-28.00	21.00-22.00
10-12 pounds average.....	20.00-21.00	25.00-26.00	17.00-18.00	26.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	20.00-21.00
12-14 pounds average.....	18.00-19.00	23.00-24.00	15.00-16.00	23.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	18.00-19.00
14 pounds and over.....	17.00-18.00	20.00-22.00	13.00-14.00	22.00-24.00	20.00-24.00	17.00-18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinless.....	14.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	15.00-17.00
Piglets.....						
4-6 pounds average.....	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00		16.00-17.00	
6-8 pounds average.....	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-16.00
8 pounds and over.....	11.00-12.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00			
BUTTS:						
Boneless.....				21.00-25.00		
Boston style.....	16.00-17.00	23.00-25.00	15.00-16.00	22.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	16.00-18.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 34.)

mostly in 500-lb. to 800-lb. steers selling largely within a range of \$6 to \$7.75.

Hogs.—Ten primary markets received about 625,600 hogs during the week compared with 542,500 the week previous and 887,900 the same week last year.

Barring a slight reaction at Chicago on Thursday, the trend of prices was higher throughout the week. Lighter receipts than had been expected, a broad eastern shipping demand, and higher prices at eastern points for fresh pork products, were strengthening factors which offset strenuous efforts on the part of the large packers to prevent advances on live hogs.

Approximately one-third of Chicago's receipts went to shippers, making the second largest week's purchase on shipping account in nearly five years. Light stuff sold at a premium throughout the week and is expected to maintain or increase the advantage as time passes. At the week's close the bulk of hogs was selling 35¢ higher than a week earlier at Chicago, while the bulk at Kansas City, East St. Louis, and Omaha ranged from 50¢ to 65¢ higher.

Sheep.—Scarcity of choice, handy-weight lambs, yearlings, and sheep and development at Chicago of a fairly broad eastern shipping demand caused a flurry in the market during the latter half of the week and sharp advances were recorded. Greatest improvement was shown on heavy lambs which, at the week's opening, sold at a discount of around \$2 per 100 lbs. compared with handyweights.

Closing prices at Chicago were \$1 to \$1.50 higher on fat lambs, 75¢ to \$1 higher on matured sheep, and 25¢ to 50¢ higher on feeding lambs than a week earlier. Omaha followed Chicago's advances to the extent of 75¢ to \$1 on fat lambs, and fully 50¢ on sheep, but Kansas City closed with prices only steady to 25¢ higher.

Chicago received the first consignment of Colorado-fed stock to reach that market this season. It consisted of 90-lb. to 100-lb. yearlings which sold at \$8.75 to \$8.90. Packers want good dressers and are paying little attention to fleeces because peli values are so low as to be of minor importance. This attitude was indicated by sales of heavy-hided Arizona lambs at Kansas City fully \$1 to \$1.50 below light-skinned, good dressing Mexican stock.

Feeder trade was limited at all points, with \$10.25 the closing top on feeding lambs at Chicago. There was virtually no call for feeding or breeding sheep.

The week's receipts at 10 markets totaled approximately 213,500 head, a gain of 50,800 over the week previous, but 22,800 less than the same week last year.

Monday's Prices Lower.

Opening, Jan. 10.—Increased receipts in all departments of the trade, indicating that maturing loans are continuing to force liquidation and that producers are in no mood to "nurse" the market, tore the props from under the price list in all branches of the trade. Chicago with a Monday run estimated at 29,000 cattle, 75,000 hogs, and 37,000 sheep was 25¢ to 50¢ lower on most beef and butcher cattle, 35¢ to 40¢ lower on the bulk of hogs, 50¢ to 75¢ lower on fat lambs, and 25¢ to 50¢ lower on mature sheep. Other western markets followed these declines to a certain extent. No cattle sold above \$10.65 at Chicago. The hog top there was \$9.70, while best handy-weight lambs sold at \$12. Top wethers brought \$7.25 and best ewes \$5.50.

DECEMBER LIVE STOCK MOVEMENT SHOWED BIG DECREASES.

Total Receipts During 1920 Less Than in 1919 for All Classes.—Hog Shipments Increase.

Live stock movements to and from public stock yards in December showed big decreases compared with those of Dec., 1919, and the year ended with decreases in everything except total shipments of hogs, which registered an increase of more than 992,000 head, or 7%. A decrease of almost 778,000, or 35.8%, in receipts of cattle and calves in December under Dec., 1919, resulted in decreases of 406,000 in the number slaughtered and 188,000 in the number returned to pastures and feed lots, or 34 and 40%, respectively.

Receipts of cattle and calves for the year were slightly more than 22,000,000 head, that is, 2,400,000 head, or 9.9% less than in 1919. Of this number 12,181,000 were slaughtered and more than 4,000,000 were sent back to the country. The latter represents a decrease of more than 1,225,000 head, or 23.3%, and is viewed with considerable alarm by those who are interested in the future domestic beef supply.

Comparisons with 1919 are not shown for calves in the tabulation of Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stock Yards, but more than 5,300,000 head were marketed in 1920, and of this number 3,870,000 were slaughtered.

Hog receipts in December were about 766,000, or 15.4% less than in Dec., 1919, while the number slaughtered dropped off 660,000 head, or about 20%. Almost 42,000,000 hogs were counted in the 1920 receipts as compared with 44,243,000 in 1919, a decrease of almost 2,300,000 head, or 5.2%. Of the total receipts 26,740,000 went to the shambles, 3,255,000 less than in 1919, while 713,000 went back to the feet lots. The latter number was a decrease of almost 19% under 1919.

Sheep and lamb receipts in December were about 866,000 head less than in Dec., 1919, a decrease of 35.6%, and slaughter dropped off 321,000 head, or 26.5%. The movement back to the country is one of the smallest on record for December, showing a decrease of almost 466,000 head, or 64.3% under Dec., 1919.

Receipts of the ovine species for the year numbered almost 23,500,000 head, but are 3,663,000 under those of 1919, a decrease of 15.5%. Of this number approximately 11,000,000 were slaughtered and 5,170,000 were sent back to the country. The latter

(Concluded on page 38, column 3.)

MATURE WETHER SHEEP.

(Concluded from front page.)

cated to eat more dressed lamb and mutton. Consumers tried mutton, but up to the present time such meat has met with only limited favor. Consumption of lamb, on the other hand, increased slowly but steadily. Despite this improved demand, however, the per capita consumption of lamb and mutton in this country is still far below that of some other countries.

The preference shown by consumers for lamb over mutton gradually brought about a difference between "live prices" of lambs and old sheep until at the present time the value per 100 lbs. of lambs on foot is about double that of matured wethers.

Two decades ago, according to the records of a compiler of market statistics, the year's average price per 100 lbs. of matured western ewes and wethers at Chicago, was \$4.55, while the average price of western lambs was \$5.95 per 100 lbs., showing a price spread of only \$1.40 between the two. Ten years later the year's average price of matured sheep was \$5.35, and that of western lambs \$7.65 or a spread of \$2.30 per 100 lbs. in favor of lambs.

During the year, 1920, the same compiler computed the average price of matured western sheep at \$9.50, compared with an average price of \$14.75 for western lambs, a difference of \$5.25. The matured sheep represented only about 64% of the value of lambs, while 10 years ago they sold at 70% of the price of lambs and 20 years ago, 76%. The spread during the closing month of 1920 was probably the widest in history, matured sheep having only 46% of the value of lambs at Chicago.

The fact is that the sheep-raising industry has been transformed. Where 35 years ago the industry was conducted primarily for the production of wool, meat is now almost as important a consideration with the sheepman as with cattle and hog producers. The sheepman, in normal years, however, has the advantage of two chances to make a profit on his investment, one by selling wool, and the other by selling meat products.

In the opinion of experts on the Chicago live-stock market it no longer pays to hold sheep year after year for wool, and they advise sheepmen to sell their wether lambs each year, keeping only enough rams and ewes for breeding purposes. The supply of matured ewes necessarily marketed from year to year is fully ample to care for the mutton demand and it is thought to be more profitable, year in and year out, to cater to the meat trade than to the wool trade.

DECEMBER MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....	10,259	8,685	28,553	7,214	9,795	9,025
Cows.....	12,911	18,645	7,214	34,198	4,613	4,324
Bulls.....	237	230	760		429	176
Veal.....	3,958	7,504	44,351	40,136	9,382	6,540
Hogs.....	257		3,243	6,933	277	
Lamb.....	47,056	82,204	96,475	77,401	26,049	26,528
Mutton.....	52,493	15,777	52,493	56,701	12,402	10,866
Goats.....	9,527		50			
Pork cuts.....	2,474,033	1,267,369	4,201,636	3,164,580	2,914,125	627,358
Beef cuts.....	140,297		279,998	552,650		
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....	8,801	9,709	49,137	47,158	9,394	7,587
Calves.....	10,145	8,117	43,529	36,638	3,318	3,419
Hogs.....	97,658	90,507	269,879	109,566	104,936	71,815
Sheep.....	33,281	17,684	168,154	163,162	24,065	16,625
City inspection:						
Cattle.....	66	15	40	572	1,022	666
Calves.....	866	3,138	7,429	8,740	2,912	9,637
Hogs.....	8,231	6,848	2,543	2,725	3,058	1,106
Sheep.....	3	6	236	290	8,340	3,006

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK AND MEATS FOR NOVEMBER, 1920.

Review Shows Situation but Little Changed from Conditions of Preceding Month.

The trend of major events affecting the live stock and meat situation in Sept. and Oct., 1920, continued practically unchanged in November, as shown in the adjoining table. While receipts of cattle and calves at public stock yards in November exceeded those of the previous month and of Nov., 1919, the number returned to farms and feed lots was less. The number slaughtered was slightly greater than in October, but less than in November, and the average carcass yields for both cattle and calves increased 5 lbs. over October. The 447,986,206 lbs. of fresh beef and veal produced in November were augmented by importations of 5,069,241 lbs., while only 934,016 lbs. were exported. Fresh beef in cold storage increased 21,085,092 lbs. Apparent consumption of beef and veal was 427,363,435 lbs., or about 4.4 lbs. per capita compared with 481,039,402 lbs., or slightly more than 4.5 lbs. per capita in Nov. 1919.

Chicago market prices are used in the price comparisons. The quotations are based on steers grading "good" and on carcasses of the same grade. November average price for good beef steers was \$14.46 per 100 lbs. against \$15.88 in October and \$15.98 in Nov., 1919. The average prices for "good" steer carcasses were \$23.73 per 100 lbs. in November, \$23.50 in October, and \$23.26 in Nov., 1919. The average market prices for hides and other by-products as a whole shrunk more than 50% from Nov., 1919, to Nov., 1920. Many cattle by-products reflected prices below prewar levels.

More Pork Produced.

Receipts and slaughter of hogs at public stock yards were greater than in either October, 1920, or Nov., 1919.

The increase in pork produced as compared with October amounted to 137,815,380 lbs., while the excess over Nov., 1919, was 6,613,465 lbs. Exports of fresh pork products were nearly 4,000,000 lbs. more, while cured pork exports were 25,000,000 lbs. less than in Oct., 1920, and 35,500,000 lbs. less than in Nov., 1919. Lard exports were about 20,000,000 lbs. less than in Oct., 1920, and 8,500,000 lbs. less than in Nov., 1919. Storage holdings of fresh pork decreased nearly 6,000,000 lbs., while cured pork in storage decreased 37,578,621 lbs. during the month. Apparent consumption of pork was 558,136,715 lbs., or about 5 lbs. per capita, practically the same as in Nov., 1919.

Receipts, stocker and feeder shipments, and local slaughter of sheep and lambs at public stockyards were less than in either Oct., 1920, or Nov., 1919. The resultant dressed product therefore was 2,937,753 lbs. under the October production and 10,138,128 lbs. less than that of Nov., 1919. Only 345,760 lbs. were exported while 9,539,727 lbs. were imported during the month. The amount in storage increased approximately 7,250,000 lbs.

Apparent consumption of lamb and mutton was 39,763,881 lbs., or slightly more than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per capita. Average prices per 100 lbs. for medium to prime live lambs, 84 lbs. down were: November \$11.59, October \$11.78, and Nov., 1919, \$13.66. Average prices for lamb carcasses of similar grade were \$24.59 per 100 lbs. in November, \$23.20

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR NOV.
CATTLE, CALVES, BEEF, AND VEAL.

	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Total Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1920.	Total Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1919.
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle.....	858,946	1,040,074	7,941,347	9,129,803
Calves.....	313,971	344,238	3,637,797	3,657,380
Average live weight.....				
Cattle.....lbs.....	989.66			
Calves.....do.....	207.48			
Average dressed weight:				
Beef.....do.....	477.62	486.56	542.53	540.50
Veal.....do.....	119.43	(1)		
Total dressed product:				
Beef.....do.....	410,249,789	506,058,405	4,308,418,988	4,934,658,522
Veal.....do.....	37,786,417	41,112,344		
Storage at beginning of month; beef:				
Fresh.....do.....	68,662,535	184,196,352		
Cured.....do.....	20,352,385	37,594,680		
Storage at end of month, beef:				
Fresh.....do.....	89,747,627	223,310,993		
Cured.....do.....	22,321,686	35,546,682		
Domestic exports:				
Fresh beef and veal.....do.....	934,016	27,734,840	52,545,561	223,961,202
Cured beef.....do.....	1,907,870	3,035,921	28,509,972	52,712,115
Canned beef.....do.....	326,375	2,438,236	18,772,636	50,487,424
Oleostock, oil and stearin.....do.....	6,848,683	9,200,328	76,726,907	78,836,536
Tallow.....do.....	1,659,001	1,344,500	17,494,887	36,335,322
Imports:				
Fresh beef.....do.....	4,573,784	4,013,869	35,723,193	30,881,764
Fresh veal.....do.....	195,457	110,500	7,967,509	5,100,169
Cured beef.....do.....	67,930	3,932	2,640,336	4,407,388
Canned beef.....do.....	462,812	15,962	3,246,631	25,306,818
Oleostock, oil and stearin.....do.....	103,007	3,902	3,082,245	1,234,887
Tallow.....do.....		123,341	3,367,743	1,539,104
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Cattle, good steers.....	\$14.46	\$15.98		
Beef carcasses, good steers.....	\$23.73	\$23.26		
Veal calves.....	\$17.74	\$17.50		
Veal carcasses.....	\$21.33	\$24.81		
Receipts at public stockyards, cattle and calves.....	2,427,462	2,703,089	21,015,581	22,441,709
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards, cattle and calves.....	532,851	722,923	3,762,136	4,816,526
Estimated number of cattle on farms in United States.....			68,232,000	68,560,000

HOGS, PORK, AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Total Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1920.	Total Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1919.
Inspected slaughter, hogs.....	3,328,633	3,270,172	34,033,559	37,021,477
Average live weight.....lbs.....	217.90			
Average dressed weight.....do.....	163.47			
Total dressed product.....do.....	544,131,637	537,518,172	5,758,478,183	6,202,208,942
Storage at beginning of month, pork:				
Fresh.....do.....	67,148,129	47,271,467		
Cured.....do.....	405,649,595	321,649,192		
Storage at end of month, pork:				
Fresh.....do.....	61,730,481	44,864,158		
Cured.....do.....	368,070,974	469,117,406		
Storage at beginning of month, lard.....	47,329,338	66,036,217		
Storage at end of month, lard.....	36,807,733	49,146,967		
Domestic exports:				
Fresh pork.....do.....	5,651,762	2,034,280	19,922,690	12,413,294
Cured pork.....do.....	23,420,660	61,997,357	362,145,039	1,053,173,188
Canned pork.....do.....	177,145	506,782	8,801,990	16,099,840
Sausage.....do.....	572,701	1,402,330	15,577,526	19,863,658
Lard.....do.....	52,592,600	69,986,203	547,994,174	708,714,305
Imports:				
Fresh pork.....do.....	184,951	258,924	2,016,417	3,180,851
Cured and canned pork.....do.....	73,425	89,550	808,918	5,153,912
Sausage.....do.....	20,193	24,023	221,317	179,430
Lard.....do.....		7,560	152,158	3,449,715
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Live hogs, medium weight, good butcher.....	\$12.41	\$14.31		
Fresh pork loins (10-14 lbs.).....	\$26.21	\$27.58		
Shoulders, skinned.....	\$22.29	\$21.43		
Picnics (6-8 lbs.).....	\$18.71	\$19.15		
Butts (Boston style).....	\$25.23	\$23.08		
Bacon (breakfast).....	\$32.29	\$38.95		
Ham smoked.....	\$29.11	\$30.37		
Lard (tierces).....	\$21.95	\$28.84		
Receipts at public stockyards, hogs.....	3,872,114	3,739,882	38,356,861	39,487,216
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards, hogs.....	53,853	90,911	692,276	832,605
Estimated number of hogs on farms in United States.....			72,909,000	74,584,000

SHEEP, LAMB AND MUTTON.

	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Total Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1920.	Total Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1919.
Inspected slaughter; sheep and lambs.....	968,235	1,227,191	10,049,763	11,456,540
Average live weight.....lbs.....	83.53			
Average dressed weight.....do.....	39.15	(1)		
Total dressed product.....do.....	37,906,400	48,044,523		
Storage at beginning of month.....	48,996,723	7,894,287		
Storage at end of month.....	56,337,259	9,408,958		
Domestic exports, fresh mutton.....	345,760	310,563	3,249,337	3,556,686
Imports, fresh mutton.....	9,539,727	646,632	88,555,496	7,653,432
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Lambs (84 lbs. down, medium to prime).....	\$11.59	\$13.66		
Lamb carcasses, good grade.....	\$24.59	\$24.12		
Sheep, medium to choice grade.....	\$6.81	\$8.68		
Mutton, good grade.....	\$12.65	\$14.69		
Receipts at public stockyards, sheep and lambs.....	2,471,113	2,843,482	21,958,877	24,799,959
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards, sheep and lambs.....	857,215	859,519	4,938,604	6,216,045
Estimated number sheep and lambs on farms in United States.....			48,615,000	48,866,000

¹ No figures available for average dressed weight of veal, lamb, and mutton for 1919. Average weights for corresponding month in 1920 used in estimating production of dressed meats.

² Average monthly prices at Chicago.

³ Jan. 1, 1920.

⁴ Jan. 1, 1919.

(Concluded on page 38, column 3.)

WOOL MARKET FIELD NOTES.

It is reported that sales of fine territory wool at 27c and 28c and of $\frac{1}{2}$ blood territory at 25c and 30c, both in the grease, have been consummated at eastern points during the past week. Most of the fleece wools are reported unpriced. However, a quantity of fine delaine has been reported as offered at 42c in the grease with no takers.

Florida.—Practically all of the 1920 wool clip remains in the hands of the producers. None of the wools have been graded. The growers express a desire to meet buyers.

Kansas.—A large percentage of the 1920 wool clip in Kansas has been shipped to Chicago on consignment. Several associations have consigned their holdings to commission houses in St. Joseph and St. Louis, Mo. No sales reported.

Michigan.—Much of the wool produced in the State has been concentrated by the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Lansing, Mich. The wools are being graded. No sales reported.

Montana.—A large amount of the wool produced in the State has been consigned to eastern commission houses. Advances have been made by the commission houses to the growers in many cases.

New York.—Much of the wool produced in the State has been concentrated by the New York State Federation of County Sheep Growers' Cooperative Association (Inc.), at Syracuse, N. Y. The wools are being graded at that point. Sales of wool at 20c to 30c have been reported from various local points.

NEED STRONGER CONTAINERS.

(Concluded from front page.)

material, and workmanship. With respect to capacity, the container should be required to hold a designated number of U. S. standard dry quarts, struck measure. This will insure compliance with the standard container act and will guarantee fairness to all.

As regards material, all veneer used should be of smooth finish, should be solid cut, tight grained, and practically free from decay, knots, and cross grain. Baskets must have no broken or patched staves. Wood hoops should be of elm, beech, or gum, or wood of equal strength, and should be free from knots and cross-grain material. Thickness of material will depend on the type of baskets desired, the purpose for which employed, and the species of wood used in its construction. In general, hard maple, beech, and birch may be used a little thinner than gum, while cottonwood should be heavier.

Baskets should be of good workmanship, well stapled or nailed, should be free from protruding ends of hoops, loose-fitting staves, and poorly-fitting covers.

The container which is too light for its work is the most expensive in the end. The buyer's insistence on definite specifications implies cooperation with makers of good baskets. The more exacting requirements will tend to induce the manufacturers of lighter goods to raise the standard of their output, and will help to cut down the enormous losses now sustained.

Every large shipper of fruits and vegetables should obtain a revised statement of freight rates for his particular lines of produce to his principal markets. These rates may be obtained from the local freight agent.

WOOL CONSUMPTION FOR NOVEMBER.

Quantities Entering Into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.
FINE.								
Combings—	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Domestic.....	1,611,377	8,616,392	40,131	46,150	26,004	34,136	1,677,512	8,696,678
Foreign.....	1,374,238	5,458,910	12,290	83,219	0	0	1,386,528	5,522,129
Clothing—								
Domestic.....	442,413	687,987	288,897	702,577	45,647	115,801	776,957	1,506,365
Foreign.....	43,640	631,485	469,132	1,317,268	7,461	14,743	920,233	1,963,496
$\frac{1}{2}$ BLOOD.								
Combings—								
Domestic.....	906,043	1,967,127	20,714	64,616	82,191	51,887	1,008,948	5,083,639
Foreign.....	532,840	2,199,630	4,788	7,101	12,700	0	539,328	2,206,731
Clothing—								
Domestic.....	215,432	840,167	230,376	595,359	39,393	157,387	485,201	1,592,913
Foreign.....	8,429	561,353	30,356	397,311	2,424	28,170	61,209	986,834
$\frac{3}{4}$ BLOOD.								
Combings—								
Domestic.....	1,158,114	3,005,233	138,185	141,733	194,475	278,416	1,490,774	3,425,402
Foreign.....	588,116	2,633,285	35,944	96,673	2,157	1,440	625,317	2,731,398
Clothing—								
Domestic.....	137,085	297,999	115,116	926,145	99,954	366,359	652,155	1,590,474
Foreign.....	11,806	129,068	95,866	658,130	3,503	29,326	111,175	807,554
$\frac{1}{2}$ BLOOD.								
Combings—								
Domestic.....	1,262,321	3,016,578	125,684	192,639	290,680	124,526	1,678,085	3,333,143
Foreign.....	1,744,639	3,374,411	121,618	432,235	9,219	7,008	1,878,476	3,813,652
Clothing—								
Domestic.....	127,065	263,377	350,128	539,687	51,802	137,658	537,993	940,722
Foreign.....	194,415	161,629	272,082	484,652	4,799	28,151	451,296	674,432
LOW OR LINCOLN.								
Combings—								
Domestic.....	117,406	139,977	25,987	17,877	1,003	4,613	144,396	153,467
Foreign.....	881,498	1,490,897	33,973	30,413	8,061	14,719	923,532	1,536,029
Clothing—								
Domestic.....	35,999	17,775	85,921	71,828	11,999	0	133,919	90,659
Foreign.....	159,292	174,660	96,257	136,134	0	976	260,549	311,770
CARPET.								
Combings, foreign.....	1,461,381	2,053,636	102,035	136,086	20,478	50,692	1,583,894	2,272,414
Filling, foreign.....	1,453,343	2,388,504	516,322	485,995	305,695	227,121	2,275,500	3,099,620
GRADING NOT STATED.								
Domestic.....	2,278,289	21,935	46,207	36,084	0	775	2,324,496	61,794
Foreign.....	2,653,359	20,906	10,249	6,652	0	0	2,663,608	27,558
Total:								
Domestic.....	8,291,542	21,868,517	1,776,346	3,334,115	842,348	1,272,605	10,910,436	26,475,237
Foreign.....	11,999,996	21,279,404	1,763,212	4,271,867	376,497	402,346	13,239,705	25,953,617
Grand total.....	19,391,538	43,147,921	3,539,558	7,605,982	1,219,045	1,674,951	24,150,141	52,428,854

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Geographic Sections.

Section.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
New England.....	11,479,804	27,078,623	1,908,979	4,703,668	426,046	985,950	13,500,829	32,788,241
Middle Atlantic.....	6,760,324	14,102,333	1,172,610	1,762,046	651,464	547,162	8,584,598	16,411,561
Pacific Coast States.....	35,900	96,250	129,385	191,702	43,388	12,800	208,673	300,842
Other States.....	1,115,310	1,870,695	633,584	948,566	98,147	128,949	1,847,011	2,948,210
Total.....	19,391,538	43,147,921	3,539,558	7,605,982	1,219,045	1,674,951	24,150,141	52,428,854

Bureau Opens Office in South America.

A special representative of the Bureau of Markets will sail for Buenos Aires Jan. 19. A permanent office will be opened in that city and the representative will make every effort to assist in developing a South American market for purebred live stock from the United States.

That the various breed associations are interested in this venture and are cooperating in every way possible was evidenced at a meeting held in Chicago Jan. 4, which was attended by the secretaries or other representatives of 29 breed record associations and at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the live-stock registry associations in the United States desire it to be known that they will cooperate and lend their assistance and all information that will enable purchasers of purebred live stock to acquaint themselves with our best types of the breeds, with a view of all pedigreed live stock shipped from the United States to foreign countries being suitable and satisfactory, and, further, that when desired, registry associations will issue a certificate in connection with the export pedigree certificate stating that the assistance and cooperation of the association in the purchase of the animal referred to in the certificate has been given."

DECEMBER LIVE STOCK MOVEMENT.

(Concluded from page 35.)

represents a decrease of 1,769,000 head, or 25.5%, as compared with the movement in 1919.

Receipts and shipments of horses and mules were exceedingly light in December, being more than 81% under Dec., 1919. Only slightly more than 700,000 head were handled during the year, compared with a little more than 1,000,000 in 1919, representing a decrease of 31%.

The total receipts and disposition of live stock at each public market during 1920, with comparisons extending back to 1915, will appear in the statistical year book which the Bureau of Markets is preparing for publication.

NOVEMBER LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

(Concluded from page 37.)

Good mutton averaged \$12.65 per 100 lbs. in November, \$11.35 in October, and \$14.69 in Nov., 1919.

Shrinkage in market prices of wool, pelts, and other by-products of the ovine species during the year ending Nov. 30 was even greater than that of beef cattle.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS UNSETTLED AS NEW YEAR BEGINS.

New Arrivals of Danish Stock Sold Quickly—Improved Demand for Medium Grades.

Business was not particularly satisfactory or encouraging to the butter trade during the first week of the new year. Prices on eastern markets were well maintained until Friday, then the tone became unsettled and there were sharp and heavy declines in all markets at the close of the week. The recent satisfactory volume of trade incident to the holidays has not been maintained. Milder weather, increased receipts, and indications of a heavier make have also had a depressing effect on the market.

One notable feature of the week's market was the weakness on top grades of domestic butter and the firmer tone ruling on medium grades. This unusual condition was probably largely the result of competition of foreign butter, particularly Danish. The S. S. *Flyndenberg's* cargo of 1,300 casks from Denmark, which arrived the latter part of the previous week, was quickly cleaned up and buyers who were unable to find sufficient fresh Danish turned to storage Danish and medium grades of domestic fresh. Danish butter could be bought sufficiently cheap to offer a 5 to 7¢ profit per lb., whereas top grades of domestic would permit a much smaller profit.

Storage Stocks Sell Readily.

The improved demand for medium grades has probably been responsible for the advance in price and the improved market for cars of fresh centralized butter. Storage butter has also moved more readily and at higher prices. Many jobbers exhausted their own stocks early and now find it necessary to buy on the open market. The result is that the best of the offerings are fairly well cleaned up. Certain holders who anticipate a good demand for the next two or three months are firm in the prices asked for their offerings.

The S. S. *Frederick VIII*, which sailed Jan. 7 and is due to arrive at New York about the 22d, carries a cargo of 2,320,105 lbs. of Danish butter. This shipment is the largest since the S. S. *Mahia* arrived in July with an exclusive cargo of over 5,000,000 lbs. While no other large cargoes are expected during the month, these offerings, together with the number of cars of New Zealand butter which are now reported to be rolling east from the Pacific coast, have contributed to an extremely uncertain outlook for the future of the market. Cable inquiries, as mentioned last week, have disclosed the fact that the buying of Danish butter in England is still on the open market and that no contract price is in effect. Butter control by the British Ministry of Food will be lifted on Mar. 31.

More Danish Butter Imports.

The steamship *Frederick VIII*, which sailed from Copenhagen on Jan. 7, carried 2,320,105 lbs. of butter consigned to United States importers, according to a cablegram received from the American consul in that port. The total amount of butter invoiced during the month of December was 8,267,625 lbs.

FINAL REPORT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE MANUFACTURED DURING QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30.

(Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.)

Manufactured product.	Number factories reporting 1920.	July.		August.		September.	
		1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Creamery butter.....	3,193	103,113	104,751	86,069	84,840	73,144	69,103
Whey butter (made from whey cream).....	284	396	694	310	658	291	597
Renovated or process butter.....	10	720	689	513	778	601	690
American cheese:							
Whole milk.....	1,809	31,658	35,465	24,664	30,940	21,136	26,257
Part skim.....	39	347	733	228	528	170	277
Full skim.....	50	682	821	526	711	578	528
Swiss cheese, including block.....	270	3,215	3,411	2,644	3,227	2,139	2,629
Brie and Münster cheese.....	279	3,573	2,872	2,865	2,553	2,591	2,463
Limburger cheese.....	110	946	886	695	874	709	748
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese.....	298	2,590	2,345	1,814	2,201	1,885	1,895
Cheese and Neuchâtel cheese.....	30	403	506	417	402	499	377
All Italian varieties of cheese.....	35	522	335	391	312	381	279
All other varieties of cheese.....	61	653	661	591	628	820	703
Sweetened condensed milk:							
Case goods—							
Skimmed.....	15	1,123	1,010	519	673	197	472
Unskimmed.....	74	36,780	54,210	30,920	41,055	28,036	45,841
Bulk goods—							
Skimmed.....	92	8,265	3,835	6,613	3,436	5,066	3,492
Unskimmed.....	44	2,071	2,158	1,340	2,274	1,477	3,185
Unsweetened evaporated milk:							
Case goods—							
Skimmed.....	7	82	302	185	232	259	460
Unskimmed.....	130	112,077	115,759	85,857	97,889	74,092	87,099
Bulk goods—							
Skimmed.....	110	8,111	8,574	7,097	6,939	5,348	4,994
Unskimmed.....	88	10,652	8,779	9,990	7,512	7,136	5,529
Evaporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat:							
Case goods.....	11	9,237	5,176	8,516	5,519	7,761	4,805
Bulk goods.....	5	498	294	402	245	422	109
Sterilized milk (condensed some as condensed).....	5	478	46	833	106	1,324	90
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk.....	23	4,284	3,660	3,665	3,031	2,938	2,425
Dried or powdered buttermilk.....	15	811	601	642	439	513	342
Powdered whole milk.....	14	915	1,036	948	978	725	868
Powdered skimmed milk.....	55	4,210	3,343	3,190	3,199	3,169	2,373
Powdered cream.....	5	92	68	13	88	28	39
Dried casein (skim milk).....	82	950	1,568	647	1,066	596	838
Malting milk.....	6	1,592	1,179	1,610	1,021	1,723	1,143
Milk sugar (crude).....	21	411	752	245	657	229	509
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons).....	2,427	23,479	22,440	20,766	18,736	15,222	13,548
Oleomargarine (uncolored):							
Animal and vegetable oil.....	43	10,994	15,659	11,921	16,708	14,058	16,154
Exclusively vegetable oil.....	61	11,429	7,252	13,158	8,378	15,311	9,832
Exclusively animal oil.....	6	869	183	354	196	461	585
Oleomargarine (colored):							
Animal and vegetable oil.....	28	720	600	694	712	743	575
Exclusively vegetable oil.....	24	253	876	312	1,156	729	87
Exclusively animal oil.....	2	7	25	7	32	7	47

CHEESE PRICES FIRM AS BUYERS REPLENISH STOCKS.

Consumptive Demand Improving for Better Grades—Poorer Grades Not Being Sought.

All markets report trading in cheese as showing considerable improvement during the first week of the new year. As anticipated, buyers began immediately after the first of the year to replenish stocks grown low during December. Inquiries for goods were received at distributing markets early in the week from both local and out-of-town buyers, and while the tendency at first was to shop the market before placing orders, the week closed with markets firm and buyers taking rather freely at prevailing asking prices. Some dealers who had been inclined to sacrifice on certain lots in order to move them soon recognized the improved market and held firmly to prices which would show some profit.

Activity of eastern buyers in western markets, especially Chicago, helped to keep the feeling firm locally, although it was the general opinion that the firmness was more or less temporary and would probably not last more than two or three weeks.

In some of the distributing markets certain of the larger distributors have been carrying on a campaign urging the more extensive use of cheese, and as a result have moved considerable quantities, incidentally reducing their stocks of high-cost

summer goods, although at comparatively low prices. Consumptive demand is improving, but as there is little call for the poor grades they are being stored or moved at whatever prices can be secured, regardless of loss. Quality of current receipts of fresh cheese is running good for this season of the year.

At Wisconsin primary markets there was a good healthy tone to trading all week, dealers receiving orders from all sections of the country. Southern business, which is depended upon as one of the principal outlets for winter-made cheese, showed some improvement. Prices received were well in line with the advances recorded on the Plymouth Board, Monday, Jan. 3. Certain styles are still scarce, notably Twins and Longhorns, and further advances on these styles would not be surprising. Since the heavy decline at country markets early in December prices have not fully recovered, and although the tendency just now is upward, prices are at least 5¢ under the price reached before the drop occurred.

Weekly Tables on Page 45.

See page 45 for the tables showing wholesale prices of butter and cheese for week ending Jan. 8, and the movement at five markets of butter, cheese, and dressed poultry.

Fruits and Vegetables

CABBAGE GAINS WHILE POTATOES AND APPLES SELL LOWER.

Irregular Price Movement and Heavier Shipments Noted for Week Ending January 10.

The potato and apple markets were generally weaker during the week ending Jan. 10, while cabbage prices advanced in individual markets and a better demand developed for lettuce. Car lot movement has been increasing steadily since the holidays, during which period the lowest rate of movement probably was reached. Total shipments fell to 33,652 cars for December compared with 64,237 cars in November and 80,003 in October. Movement for the week ending Jan. 8 was 9,375 cars compared with 4,549 cars the preceding week.

Potato Markets Weaken.

Potatoes.—Declines in the market for potatoes which offset gains of two preceding weeks were reported chiefly from the West. Northern Round White stock closed 25¢ lower per 100 lbs. f. o. b. shipping points at \$1 to \$1.20 compared with \$4 to \$4.40, Jan. 10, 1920. The car lot market in Chicago declined 25 to 30¢, reaching the season's low record of Dec. 14, closing \$1.25 to \$1.30. Jobbing prices lost 10 to 30¢ in other middle western cities, closing \$1.50 to \$1.75. Colorado No. 1 Rurals were steady, f. o. b. cash track to growers, closing around 90¢ per 100 lbs. Sacked Rurals were in light demand at 70¢ wagonloads cash to growers and Russets were also slightly lower, closing around 80¢ at Idaho shipping stations. In the East, prices continued irregular. Sacked Round Whites closed 5 to 10¢ lower at western New York shipping points, reaching \$1.50 to \$1.55 f. o. b. On Jan. 10, 1920, movement was brisk and haulings heavy, f. o. b. prices ranging mostly \$3.90 to \$4.15 per 100 lbs.

The New York market recovered 5¢ to 15¢, reaching \$1.95 to \$2. Maine bulk Green Mountains held at \$1.30 to \$1.35 f. o. b. Sacked Green Mountains held at \$1.90 to \$2 in Boston. Total shipments were 3,265 cars compared with 1,468 the preceding week and with 2,465 cars during the corresponding week last year. A much heavier movement was reported from Maine, Wisconsin, and the Rocky Mountain sections. Shipments increased moderately from New York, Michigan, Minnesota, and northern California.

Apples.—Baldwin apples declined moderately at western New York shipping points. A 2½ stock from cold storage closed 10¢ to 15¢ lower at \$4 to \$4.25 per bbl. f. o. b. compared with \$7.25 to \$7.50 a year ago. Common storage Baldwins lost 10¢ to 25¢, reaching \$3.65 to \$3.75. Hand picked orchard run stock, culls out, 2½ in. up held at \$1.50 bulk per 100 lbs. Baldwins, Yorks, and Greenings ranged about 25¢ lower in leading markets, jobbing mostly at \$4 to \$4.75 per bbl. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps were steady, closing around \$2 per box f. o. b. Jobbing prices have been steady in New York at \$3.25 to \$4.25 per box and at \$3 to \$3.50 in Detroit. Minneapolis closed 25¢ lower at \$3 to \$3.25. Shipments were 865 cars of barreled apples, compared with 582 the previous week and with 285 during the corresponding week last season. Movement of boxed apples was 354 cars compared with 290 the preceding week and with 673 a year ago.

Onions.—Sacked yellow onions were slow and dull f. o. b. western New York shipping points around \$1 per 100 lbs. Eastern cities showed a wider range of \$1.25 to \$1.90. Middle western markets were slow and slightly lower at 75¢ to \$1.25. A number of cold storages in Chicago report combined holdings of onions to be approximately

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern, Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

	Carloads received.	This season.		One year ago.
		Jan. 10.	Jan. 3.	
New York.....	187	\$1.55-2.00	\$1.80-1.95	\$1.83.95
Boston.....	190	1.90-2.00	1.75-2.00	3.00-4.00
Philadelphia.....	58	1.85	1.55	4.00-4.15
Baltimore.....	21	1.95	2.00-2.05	.....
Pittsburgh.....	88	1.75	1.85	4.35-4.50
Cleveland.....	19	1.65	1.65-2.00	4.35-4.50
Cincinnati.....	22	1.65-1.75	1.75-1.85	4.65-4.75
Detroit.....	14	1.50	1.65-1.75	4.30-4.65
Chicago.....	250	\$1.25-1.30	\$1.50-1.60	4.25-4.35
St. Louis.....	72	1.50	1.75-1.80	4.69-4.75
Kansas City.....	49	1.50-1.60	1.75	4.25

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties Sacked, per 100 lbs.

		Jan. 10.	Jan. 3.	One year ago.
New York.....	28	\$1.50-1.60	\$1.50-1.60	\$6.00-6.50
Boston.....	32	1.25-1.65	1.50-1.75	6.25-6.50
Philadelphia.....	23	1.25-1.65	1.40-1.50	6.15-6.25
Baltimore.....	2	1.90	1.40-1.50	6.25-6.50
Pittsburgh.....	12	1.75-1.75	1.40-1.50	6.50
Cleveland.....	1	1.25	1.50-1.00	5.50-6.50
Cincinnati.....	6	1.25	1.40	6.00-6.50
Detroit.....	2	.75-1.00	.85-1.00	5.50-6.25
Chicago.....	5	1.00-1.25	1.00-1.10	5.25-6.00
St. Louis.....	3	1.25-1.40	1.25	6.00-6.25
Kansas City.....	3	1.25-1.50	1.50	6.00-6.25

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, Bulk per ton.

		Jan. 10.	Jan. 3.	One year ago.
New York.....	23	\$20.00-25.00	\$15.00-16.00	\$100.00
Boston.....	13	18.00-22.00	15.00	6.25-6.50
Philadelphia.....	36	15.00-20.00	20.00-30.00	120.00-125.00
Baltimore.....	21	20.00-22.00	25.00-28.00	110.00-120.00
Pittsburgh.....	2	27.00-30.00	.....	110.00-120.00
Cleveland.....	6	25.00	20.00	115.00
Cincinnati.....	5	30.00	15.00-18.00	100.00
Detroit.....	1	20.00-25.00	20.00-25.00	85.00
Chicago.....	56	19.00-21.00	17.00-19.00	95.00-100.00
St. Louis.....	13	35.00-40.00	23.00-25.00	120.00-125.00
Kansas City.....	8	1.50-1.65	1.50	1.50-1.60

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties, Bu. Hampers.

		Jan. 10.	Jan. 3.	One year ago.
New York.....	84	\$1.50-2.00	\$1.50-2.00	\$2.00-2.65
Boston.....	25	1.75	1.75-2.00	2.00
Philadelphia.....	21	1.65	1.50-1.65	1.90-2.00
Pittsburgh.....	23	1.90-2.00	2.00-2.25	2.15-2.25
Cleveland.....	22	1.75-2.25	1.80-1.90	2.25-2.50
Cincinnati.....	10	2.50-2.50	1.70-1.80	2.00-2.10
Detroit.....	1	1.65-2.50	1.90-2.10	2.25-2.50
Chicago.....	43	2.75-3.00	2.50-2.75	2.65-2.75
St. Louis.....	12	1.75-1.80	1.75	1.75
Kansas City.....	6	1.50	1.50	1.75

APPLES, Eastern Baldwins A2½ in. bbls.

		Jan. 10.	Jan. 3.	One year ago.
New York.....	151	\$4.50-4.75	\$4.00-4.25	\$8.00-8.50
Boston.....	23	4.50-4.75	5.00-5.50	7.00-7.50
Philadelphia.....	49	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	7.25
Baltimore.....	18	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.25	7.75-8.00
Pittsburgh.....	61	4.00-4.50	4.50-4.75	8.00-9.00
Cleveland.....	21	4.50-4.50	4.25-4.75	8.00-9.00
Cincinnati.....	10	4.00-4.25	4.25-4.75	7.25-7.50
Detroit.....	2	4.50-5.00	4.50-4.75	6.50
Chicago.....	26	4.00-4.50	4.50-5.00	7.50-8.00
St. Louis.....	10	4.75	.....	7.00
Kansas City.....	4	5.00-6.00	.....	7.00-7.25

APPLES, North Western Extra Fancy Jonathans and Winesaps, Boxes.

		Jan. 10.	Jan. 3.	One year ago.
New York.....	108	\$3.25-4.25	\$2.25-2.50	.....
Detroit.....	6	3.00-3.50	.....	.....
Chicago.....	24	2.00-2.75	2.50-2.75	\$2.50-3.00
Kansas City.....	16	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	2.75-3.00

140,000 sacks of 100 lbs., or about 700 cars. Shipments were 312 cars compared with 170 the previous week and with 259 during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cabbage.—Danish Type cabbage lost \$1 to \$3 of last week's strong advance at western New York shipping points, carloads f. o. b., closing \$11 to \$12 bulk per ton. Jobbing prices closed mostly at \$20 to \$30 per ton in consuming centers though individual markets were irregular within this range, Pittsburgh advancing and Baltimore and Philadelphia declining. Northern Danish stock closed slightly higher in Detroit at \$20 to \$25 and gained \$5 per ton in St. Louis, reaching \$35 to \$40. Chicago declined \$1 per ton closing \$19 to \$21. Shipments of old cabbage were 4 to 5 times those of the preceding week from New York and Wisconsin. These two States are at present the principal source of the commercial supply. Total movement was 756 cars compared with 166 the preceding week and with 257 cars during the corresponding week last year. Movement of new cabbage from Florida and Texas has been increasing moderately and several cars have been reported from South Carolina. Total shipments were 79 cars, compared with 16 the week before and with 86 cars during the corresponding week last season.

Sweet potatoes.—Eastern markets for New Jersey and Delaware sweet potatoes were steady Jan. 7 at \$1.50 to \$2 per bu. hamper, Chicago was 25¢ higher at \$2.75 to \$3. Nancy Halls brought \$1.50 to \$2 in middle western markets and in Minneapolis and St. Paul, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Total movement was 532 cars compared with 298 the week previous and with 311 cars during the corresponding week a year ago. The larger movement came chiefly from New Jersey, Delaware and Tennessee and moderate increases were reported also from States in the South and Southwest.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

California cauliflower continued steady in consuming markets at \$2 to \$3 per crate. California celery showed a wide range of prices in consuming markets, jobbing at \$4.75 to \$7.50 per crate. Massachusetts cranberries sold \$1 to \$2 lower in consuming markets at \$10 to \$17 per bbl. Big Boston lettuce recovered about 25¢ from its low point of the season closing around 75¢ per 1½ bu. hamper f. o. b. Florida shipping points Jan. 7. Consuming markets were firm, jobbing 50¢ higher at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per hamper. California Iceberg lettuce advanced \$1 to \$1.75 per crate in several middle western cities, closing \$4 to \$5. Prices closed 20 to 50¢ higher f. o. b. California shipping points, reaching \$1.65 to \$2.

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

	This season.		One year ago.
	Jan. 10.	Jan. 3.	
Potatoes (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.....	\$1.50-1.55	\$1.60	\$3.50-4.22
Presque Isle, Me.....	1.30-1.35	1.30-1.40	3.50-3.55
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1.13-1.20	1.30-1.38	4.00-4.30
Waupaca, Wis.....	1.00	1.20-1.30	4.15-4.30
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.10	1.25-1.45	4.15-4.40
Greely, Colo.....	.90	.50-1.00	4.00
Onions (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.....	1.00	1.00	6.00-6.25
Cabbage (per ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.....	11.00-12.00	12.00-15.00	60.00
Apples (barrels).			
Rochester, N. Y.....	3.65-4.25	3.75-4.00	7.25-7.30
Apples (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.....	2.00	2.00-2.25	3.00

1 Bulk per 100 pounds.

2 Car-lot sales.

3 Red varieties.

4 Barrels.

5 Tennessee Nancy Halls.

6 Virginia Baldwins.

7 New York Rhode Island.

8 Greenings.

9 Middle Western Ben Davis.

LACK OF TRADING CHARACTERIZES HONEY SITUATION.

Large Buyers of Extracted Stock Maintain Waiting Policy—Receipts Very Light.

Dullness and lack of trading continue to characterize the honey and beeswax markets. Dealers had been expecting that after the holidays the market tone would strengthen and prices become firmer, but in general this anticipated stiffening of price has not taken place. Receipts have been very light in all markets, but the stagnant tendency so prevalent has checked any advance in prices except in a few markets. Bakers, confectioners, bottlers, wholesale grocers, and other large users of extracted honey evidently are waiting to see whether prices will not decline still further before buying more than is necessary for immediate needs. The continued drop in the sugar market doubtless causes them to hope that extracted honey, which is a natural competitor of sugar, may sag correspondingly. Thus far the fall in extracted honey prices has by no means equaled the decline in sugar values.

Sales Slow in West.

In western producing sections practically no sales are being made at this time. Only limited wire inquiry is being received, and stocks generally are still in the hands of beekeepers and associations. White Sage and White Orange Blossom are being sold more rapidly than darker grades and flavors and are now in rather light supply. Eastern beekeepers have sold most of their crop.

Southern California White Orange Blossom is quoted at 17 to 18¢ f. o. b., with Light Amber Alfalfa down to 10 to 12¢. Unless demand increases shortly it is expected that still lower levels may be reached for this section.

In the intermountain region of Colorado and Idaho it is unofficially estimated that during October and November the movement of honey was less than 10% of what it was for these two months in 1919. Comb honey sold recently for \$6.50 to \$7 per 24-section case of No. 1 white stock.

In New York City a few confectioners, bottlers, and bakers are buying South American and West Indian stock at mostly 60 to 70¢, few 75 to 80¢, per gal., but the movement of California goods, even at 10 to 12¢ per lb. for Light Amber Alfalfa, and 15 to 18¢ for White Orange Blossom and White Sage, is confined to a hand-to-mouth basis only. Sales in Chicago are chiefly in small lots to bottlers and wholesale grocers with White Alfalfa and White Clover holding at 15 to 16¢ per lb. The presence of Cuban and Porto Rican stock in Chicago and St. Louis also is said to be retarding the movement of domestic goods in these cities. Kansas City is one market in which a slight upward price range and stronger tendency are noted. Light Amber Alfalfa from Colorado and California sells to jobbers at 18 to 19¢ per lb. there.

Comb honey is in light supply in all important markets. The small quantity on hand is causing some dealers to hold firm even at present high prices, but in general the demand is not taking available supplies with any rapidity. In Chicago retailers are paying \$7 to \$7.50 per 24-section case for Colorado and Wisconsin No. 1 heavy Alfalfa, with light stock ranging 8¢ to \$6.50. New York

maintains \$8 per case for New York No. 1 stock. Boston still secures \$8.50 to \$9 for sales of New York No. 1 heavy White Clover, light stock bringing \$7 to \$8.

The export movement is slowly increasing, but has not yet reached normal. The Netherlands has received more stock in recent months than any other country, 86,950 lbs. moving to Holland during October and 90,708 lbs. in November, out of a total of 328,897 lbs. exported for the two months. Switzerland and Canada come next as large receivers of honey exports.

The British Apple Market.

The selling prices of American apples on British markets for the week ending Jan. 10, according to the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London, were as follows:

At London: Extra Fancy boxed Jonathans from Oregon brought 16s. (\$2.99) per box, conversions being made according to the rates of exchange prevailing on Jan. 10, when a shilling was worth \$0.186. Choice Jonathans brought 14s. to 15s. (\$2.61 to \$2.80) per box. Boxed Jonathans and Winesaps from Washington ranged 16s. to 17s. (\$2.99 to \$3.17) per box. All grades of Yellow Newtowns from California sold at 19s. to 21s. (\$3.55 to \$3.92) per box. All grades of Yellow Newtowns from Oregon ranged 21s. to 25s. (\$3.92 to \$4.67) per box. Boxed Spitzenburgs brought 16s. to 18s. (\$2.99 to \$3.36) per box. Barreled Winesaps sold at 45s. per bbl. (\$8.40).

At Manchester: Baldwins in barrels sold at 36s. (\$6.72) per bbl.; Rhode Island Greenings ranged from 32s. 6d. to 38s. (\$6.07 to \$7.10) per bbl.; Ben Davis from 30s. to 33s. 6d. (\$5.60 to \$6.26) per bbl.

At Glasgow: Baldwins, Rhode Island Greenings, and Ben Davis ranged from 20s. to 30s. (\$3.74 to \$5.60) per bbl. Some York Imperials in bad condition ranged from 25s. to 44s. (\$4.67 to \$8.22) per bbl. Yellow Newtowns brought 55s. (\$10.27) per bbl. Baldwins ranged from 40s. to 45s. (\$7.47 to \$8.40) per bbl.; Rhode Island Greenings from 42s. 6d. to 45s. (\$7.94 to \$8.40); Ben Davis from 30s. to 40s. (\$5.60 to \$7.47); Winesaps and Rome Beautys from 45s. to 47s. 6d. (\$8.40 to \$8.87) per bbl.

At Liverpool: York Imperials sold from 25s. to 40s. (\$4.67 to \$7.47) per bbl; Baldwins from 30s. to 34s. 6d. (\$5.60 to \$6.44); Rhode Island Greenings, 30s. to 42s. (\$5.60 to \$7.84) and Ben Davis 30s. to 34s. 6d. (\$5.60 to \$6.44) per bbl. Boxed Rome Beautys brought from 14s. to 16s. (\$2.61 to \$2.99) per box and boxed Winesaps from 15s. to 18s. 6d. (\$2.80 to \$3.45) per box.

At Birmingham, York Imperials ranged from 50s. to 51s. (\$9.34 to \$9.52) per bbl. while at Bristol they brought from 45s. to 50s. (\$8.40 to \$9.34) per bbl. At Hull boxed York Imperials ranged from 18s. to 19s. 6d. (\$3.36 to \$3.64) per box.

On Jan. 1 there were afloat for the United Kingdom 31,000 bbls. and 85,000 boxes of apples. The food ministry removes all restrictions on importation and sale of apples on Mar. 31.

The trade commissioner reports that the British market for American apples has been discouraged and even damaged because of the amount of C grade and jumble pack stock that has been dumped into England, much of it, apparently, being the refuse of the New York markets. Inadequate storage facilities in England, thus causing quick and forced sales, are also held partly responsible for the recent declines in prices.

ONLY 81,724 CARS OF POTATOES SHIPPED BY JANUARY 1.

Carlot Movement So Far This Season Falls to Keep Pace with Larger Crop.

The rate of carlot movement of the potato crop has been proportionally slower this season than last. By Jan. 1, 1919, about 20% of the crop of 32 late shipping States had been shipped and approximately 14% was shipped during the winter and spring months. This season, with a very much larger crop, only 16% was moved commercially up to the first of the year. It is evident from these figures that a much larger actual amount of stock as well as a larger percentage of the total commercial crop remains to be marketed during the rest of the active market season, January, February, March, April, May, and June as compared with last season. These data apply to the surplus crop which is consumed at some distance from the producing sections.

The relatively moderate amount of carlot shipments probably does not indicate a falling off in the consuming demand. Only about one-third of the total crop and about one-fourth of the late northern crop is normally shipped in carlots. The rest of the crop is sold and consumed locally, saved for seed, and lost by rot, freezing, and shrinkage. The local surplus is very evident in a year of heavy production like 1920 and many of the city markets are supplied largely from near-by areas. During the four seasons, 1916-1919, inclusive, an average of 25.8% of the late crop was shipped in carlots. Based on this figure as a normal movement, it may be expected that shipments will total 130,864 cars from these late-shipping States. Of this amount 81,724 cars had been shipped up to Jan. 1, 1921, leaving 49,140 cars to be moved during the remainder of the season if the average of 25.8% of the late crop is to be marketed.

Percentage of Late Potato Crop Shipped Commercially.

	Season of 1920, to Jan. 1.	Season of 1919, to Jan. 1.	Season of 1919-20.	Season of 1918-19.
Total estimated product in carloads.	507,226	414,268	414,268	488,141
Number of carloads shipped commercially.	81,724	82,732	141,399	135,172
Percentage of late potato crop shipped to market.	16.1	19.9	34.1	27.6

NOTE.—700 bushels equals 1 carload.

Holland to Export Sugar.

There will be approximately 70,000 tons of white sugar available for export from Holland during the 1920-21 season, according to the American consul at Rotterdam. The latest returns of the beet-sugar crop of that country for the 1920-21 season indicate a total production of 300,000 tons as compared with a production of 150,467 tons of ordinary beet sugar and 79,402 tons of inverted white sugar, or a total of 238,692 tons for the 1919-20 season. It is anticipated that about 270,000 tons of white sugar will be secured from the 300,000-ton crop. It has been announced that 200,000 tons of the crop output will be required for domestic consumption and that this will be sold in Holland at cost price, and that not more than 20,000 tons of this amount will be permitted for use in the manufacture of confectionery.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN DECEMBER.

Shipping districts.	December.		November.	Season to Jan. 8.		Total last season.	Shipping districts.	December.		November.	Season to Jan. 8.		Total last season.
	1920	1919		1920	1919			1920	1919		1920	1919	
Apples (boxed).							Sweet potatoes.						
Calif.	374	370	753	3,870	3,626	4,153	Ala.	18	5	12	336	297	398
Colo.	108	96	757	2,470	3,192	3,225	Ariz.	9	21	20	43	122	355
Idaho.	205	229	723	2,541	3,329	3,943	Calif.	78	86	151	589	590	640
Mont.	19	8	141	391	475	500	Del.	368	251	78	665	381	412
N. Mex.	2	27	29	140	957	959	Ga.	71	37	42	242	89	262
Oreg.	444	781	1,010	2,343	3,915	5,143	Ill.	14	110	18	35	178	317
Utah.	14	2	138	559	193	199	La.	28	13	86	292	149	211
Wash.	2,056	1,875	4,936	15,120	19,766	27,168	Md.	188	291	153	892	843	1,179
Total.	3,222	3,358	8,517	27,437	35,452	45,590	Miss.	6	17	24	87	87	95
Apples (barreled).							N. J.	561	422	272	1,663	1,248	2,214
Ark.	82	59	203	1,963	4,353	4,553	N. C.	21	17	47	620	497	750
Ill.	32	11	259	2,884	2,568	2,949	Tenn.	125	138	50	386	382	1,196
Me.	27	256	64	125	2,228	2,343	Tex.	51	39	104	355	402	492
Md.	85	41	116	829	522	564	Va.	73	100	1,498	372	163	179
Mass.	72	56	202	418	376	407	Other sections.	10	4	7	4,906	5,603	5,708
Mich.	150	7	1,176	5,432	3,430	3,435	Total.	1,621	1,452	2,472	11,441	11,031	15,407
N. H.	6	21	61	199	502	507	Onions.						
N. J.	11	3	102	757	736	737	Calif.	119	159	268	3,994	4,874	5,409
N. C.	3,072	829	6,803	21,136	6,510	10,235	Idaho.	99	88	122	739	773	1,005
N. Y.	95	8	131	535	150	150	Iowa.	17	7	2	33	374	458
Ohio.	4	3	87	299	247	255	Mass.	161	210	546	2,577	2,176	2,258
Pa.	181	76	442	1,538	1,103	1,259	Mich.	112	38	123	471	170	284
Va.	750	394	1,127	6,859	5,983	7,075	N. Y.	272	254	416	1,572	1,779	2,695
W. Va.	155	160	728	3,735	2,543	2,849	Other sections.	168	138	363	1,178	1,178	1,178
Other sections.	13	7	109	2,103	1,789	1,926	Other sections.	46	62	176	7,895	6,706	5,961
Total.	4,793	1,934	11,713	50,238	34,733	11,189	Total.	994	987	2,396	20,419	17,130	20,532
Cauliflower.							Potatoes.						
Calif., N. Dist.	16	9	10	45	17	575	Calif., N. Dist.	830	630	1,007	6,555	5,884	7,218
Calif., S. Dist.	442	384	515	1,094	842	1,624	Calif., S. Dist.	9	17	6	1,454	1,294	1,371
N. Y.	2	3	181	511	342	343	Colo.	688	455	1,481	7,663	7,219	8,798
Other sections.			1	4		50	D. C.	13	2	40	96	77	168
Total.	400	396	707	1,654	1,201	2,597	Idaho.	652	450	1,735	5,836	5,266	6,833
Cabbage (new).							Ke.	9	30	35	733	714	866
Calif., S. dist.	3	44	38	43	89	1,006	Me.	1,342	2,465	1,928	7,265	12,266	23,521
Fla.	6	10	0	38	51	4,722	Md., E. Shore.	88	145	229	357	325	668
S. C.	1	0	0	10	1	1,088	Mich.	1,013	850	244	5,827	5,628	8,943
Tex.	21	23	0	60	46	4,833	Minn.	227	694	3,153	15,064	19,571	21,858
Other sections.	0	4	0	0	0	16,536	Mont.	28	8	239	545	315	500
Total.	31	81	38	151	186	28,205	Nebr.	130	59	550	1,749	1,340	1,662
Cabbage (old).							Nev.	32	85	112	173	504	722
Colo.	9	2	100	1,566	2,313	2,313	N. J.	94	56	735	14,461	10,323	10,409
Me.	3	19	5	16	56	52	N. Y., L. I.	372	256	89	4,083	3,066	3,701
Mich.	2	15	58	265	370	374	Other N. Y.	561	726	1,483	10,400	4,006	9,106
Minn.	12	1	76	731	933	944	N. Dak.	83	19	276	1,338	1,874	2,227
N. Y., L. I.	5	10	13	39	71	72	Oreg.	167	124	223	423	298	785
N. Y., other.	696	938	2,406	5,336	4,759	6,097	Penn.	360	320	1,378	3,251	2,729	3,737
Pa.	20	19	13	332	349	349	Calif.	192	192	49	422	308	427
Wash.	7	22	8	44	89	91	Va., E. Shore.	118	57	435	623	392	398
Wis.	417	231	1,051	3,711	2,939	3,223	Va., Norf.	14	25	41	30	124	174
Other sections.	7	9	90	16,114	9,734	9,924	Wash.	138	254	728	2,048	2,011	3,088
Total.	1,178	1,206	3,951	28,205	21,616	23,439	Wis.	1,041	1,260	2,559	7,572	12,252	17,478
Celery.							Other sections.	27	44	308	55,418	23,053	25,282
Calif., N. dist.	784	474	504	1,506	1,026	1,486	Total.	8,066	9,030	22,172	126,134	120,107	160,175
Calif., S. dist.	46	134	32	108	211	477							
Mich.	29	6	134	456	598	598							
N. J.	11	9	20	109	177	177							
N. Y.	580	463	927	2,342	1,512	1,682							
Other sections.	7	0	50	3,438	2,352	2,553							
Total.	1,457	1,086	1,667	8,159	5,879	6,773							

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week of Jan. 2-8.		December.		November.		October.		Season to Jan. 8, inclusive.	
	1921	1920	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1921	1920
Apples (boxed)	354	673	3,222	3,358	8,517	10,824	12,241	16,138	27,437	35,452
Apples (barreled)	865	285	4,793	1,934	11,713	4,885	20,417	16,360	50,238	34,733
Cabbage (new crop)	79	86	31	81	33	13	0	5	1151	1186
Cabbage (old crop)	756	257	1,178	1,266	3,951	2,398	4,829	5,137	28,205	21,616
Cauliflower	148	162	460	396	707	360	260	226	1,654	1,201
Celery (new crop)	5	2	43	0	0	0	0	0	19	42
Celery (old crop)	321	161	1,457	1,086	1,667	1,210	1,151	875	8,159	5,879
Dry beans	130	10	2	758	833	1,040	634	1,019	2,340	3,354
Grapfruit	245	151	859	750	1,560	1,150	1,091	855	3,641	3,239
Lemons	81	59	338	184	324	432	840	466	1,982	1,527
Lettuce	464	251	1,475	937	1,331	438	986	96	3,261	1,779
Onions	312	259	994	987	2,396	1,702	4,182	2,960	20,419	17,130
Oranges	1,493	1,176	7,530	7,266	5,536	4,317	960	2,608	15,006	12,584
Potatoes: Sweet.	532	311	1,621	1,452	2,472	2,311	3,156	2,729	11,441	11,031
White.	3,265	2,465	8,066	9,030	22,172	16,368	28,873	30,609	126,134	120,107
Vegetables ² (new crop)	119	58	217	324	61	117	0	1	408	551
Vegetables ² (old crop)	205	177	853	745	939	1,067	1,141	1,108	12,307	11,235
Total.	9,375	6,710	33,652	30,554	64,237	48,732	80,003	81,251	312,207	280,857

¹ Not included in totals.² Mixed and bunched.

Slow, Weak Markets in Northwestern Apple Shipping Sections.

For more than a month preceding the holidays the northwestern boxed apple business was practically at a standstill and now the usual post-holiday dullness prevails.

This extreme inactivity has caused a weakening tendency on the part of those holding fruit, particularly for the less desirable sizes and the lower grades. While the few sales reported were practically on a level with the prices of the preceding month, a considerable reduction would have been necessary to sell any great volume of the fruit, especially the small sizes. Large sizes, being very scarce, are held a little more firmly, but little hope is expressed now that prices, even on the best fruit, will materially recover.

This season, more than ever before, the Northwest has felt the need of cold storages for apples. Common air-cooled storches, which are properly ventilated with a careful regard for humidity and temperature both outside and inside the warehouse, are reported to have been keeping the apples remarkably well.

Hay and Feed

LIGHT RECEIPTS CAUSE ADVANCES AT WESTERN MARKETS.

Chicago and St. Louis Reflect Small Shipments—Eastern Markets Show Declines.

A review of the hay market situation for the week ending Jan. 8 shows generally a slightly better tone to the market than has existed during the past few weeks. There has been no general advance in price, and while unusually light receipts caused advances in one or two western markets receipts in excess of the demand caused declines of an equal amount in one or two eastern markets.

Notices of shipments remained light. Receipts were also light, as is shown in the following table, which gives receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Jan. 8 and Dec. 31:

	Jan. 8.	Dec. 31.		Jan. 8.	Dec. 31.
Boston.....	93	80	Kansas City..	572	371
New York.....	224	194	Minneapolis..	106	106
Pittsburgh....	202	122	St. Paul.....	63	138
Cincinnati....	185	274	Los Angeles..	55	83
Chicago.....	134	.....	San Francisco.	66	56
St. Louis.....	.....	.....			

Demand Local in Character.

The demand generally has been local and is still being curtailed by the unseasonably warm weather which prevails throughout the country.

Timothy.—Dealers at the principal timothy markets seem to have made a special effort during the past few weeks, while receipts have been light, to clean up the slight accumulation of the lower grades of hay, so that at this time the markets appear to be in a more healthy condition than for some time past. There is beginning to be more inquiry for mixed and clover hay, and at Baltimore and Richmond a good demand has developed for strictly No. 1 clover hay. Cincinnati also reports a better demand for this grade of hay with prices 50¢ higher at the close of the week.

The few cars of poor-grade timothy arriving have sold slowly, but the best grades have been disposed of at current prices. At Chicago receipts of timothy fell off to only 97 cars for the week and prices were forced abnormally high for the best grades. The demand is only local, however, and any material increase in receipts will probably cause a corresponding decline.

Timothy prices at St. Louis reached \$30 during the week, which was the highest point during the past three weeks. Light receipts and good local demand caused the advance.

Other western markets were steady, with light trading.

Stocks in southern markets are still light and some little inquiry for hay has developed in several markets during the week.

Large shippers are pressing for orders for future shipment but dealers continue to buy only for current needs.

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa prices showed but little change during the week. The lack of a feeding demand, caused by the unusually mild weather, is the principal factor contributing to the weakness of the market. High freight rates are also holding up shipments, but some concessions in rates are now

(Concluded on page 45, column 2.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JAN. 8.

(In dollars per ton.)

Commodity.	Boston. ¹	New York. ¹	Philadelphia. ¹	Baltimore. ¹	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis. ¹	St. Louis. ¹	Cincinnati. ¹	Buffalo.	Chicago. ¹	Minneapolis. ¹	Omaha. ¹	Kansas City. ¹	Los Angeles
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy.....	736.00	35.50	28.00	28.50	32.00	35.00	31.00	29.00	27.75	29.00	30.50	22.00	.....	322.50	.....
Standard timothy.....	.....	34.00	27.00	27.50	31.00	34.00	.....	27.50	27.00	.....	29.00	21.00	.....	20.50	.....
No. 2 timothy.....	33.00	32.00	26.00	25.50	30.00	32.50	29.00	24.00	25.00	27.00	26.00	19.00	.....	18.50	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed.....	.....	32.00	25.00	25.00	31.50	33.00	30.00	23.50	25.00	.....	28.00	20.00	.....	21.50	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed.....	32.00	29.00	24.50	23.50	30.50	32.50	.....	24.50	25.00	.....	26.00	18.00	.....	19.00	.....
No. 1 clover.....	.....	27.00	.....	27.00	30.00	.....	.....	25.50	25.00	.....	24.00	18.00	.....	16.50	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.50	30.00	28.00	29.50	.....	26.00	22.00	21.00	23.00	26.00
Standard alfalfa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	28.00	24.00	27.50	.....	23.00	21.00	18.00	22.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	25.00	22.00	24.50	.....	20.00	15.00	14.00	18.50	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 Upland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	17.00	17.00	15.50	15.50	.....
No. 2 Upland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	.....	.....	15.00	15.00	12.50	14.00	.....
No. 1 Midland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	12.00	13.50	11.50	.....
Grain hay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.0
FEED (BAGGED).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring.....	37.00	36.00	35.50	36.00	36.00	36.00	.....	32.50	32.00	28.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter.....	38.50	35.50	38.50	35.50	39.00	36.00	29.50	24.50	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter.....	37.00	36.00	36.00	.....	.....	36.00	.....	29.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard).....	34.50	34.00	34.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	.....	30.00	29.50	27.00	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter.....	37.00	.....	39.00	35.50	.....	38.00	.....	31.50	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter.....	36.50	.....	38.00	.....	.....	37.00	30.00	31.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00
Hard winter wheat shorts.....	37.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat mixed feed.....	33.00	.....	33.50	.....	32.00	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	27.50	22.50	.....	24.00	25.00
Rye middlings.....	45.00	45.00	41.00	.....	.....	.....	42.00	41.50	39.50	43.00	40.00	40.00	43.50	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed.....	42.00	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	29.50	33.50	.....	38.50	.....	36.00	.....	33.25	.....
Cottonseed (11").....	37.50	37.50	36.00	35.50	.....	30.00	28.00	31.00	31.75	37.00	33.50	33.50	.....	34.00	.....
Cottonseed (38").....	39.00	.....	37.50	40.00	.....	38.00	28.00	24.00	21.00	.....	26.00	.....	23.00	36.00	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium).....	56.00	28.55	50.55	50.55	32.50	.....	51.00	51.00	.....	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed.....	40.00	39.50	38.00	39.00	39.50	.....	30.00	35.00	38.00	31.50	24.00	27.00	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	36.00	36.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....
Ground barley.....	45.00	45.00	44.00	45.00	46.00	16.00	.....	44.00	46.00	.....	45.00	.....	.....	42.00	.....
Beet pulp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.

² Large bales.

³ Nominal.

CONTINUED MILD WEATHER CAUSES UNUSUALLY LIGHT DEMAND.

High Protein Feeds Steady—Prices of Other Feeds Generally Lower—Stocks Large.

The continued mild weather during week ending Jan. 8 resulted in an abnormally light demand for feedstuffs. Not only did these favorable weather conditions cause a slower diminishing of farmers' feed stocks but they also lead to an increase of holdings of manufactured feeds by dealers and in storage warehouses. Supplies of feeds in the principal feeding sections are considered above normal.

Mention was made in the Jan. 1 issue of The Market Reporter of the accumulation of approximately 30,000 tons of coconut cake on the Pacific coast. Accumulation of heavy stocks does not appear to be confined to this particular commodity, as reports received indicate the storing of other feedstuffs in large quantities. Nearly 2,000 tons of dried grains and malt sprouts are being held in Chicago warehouses. Besides this feed heavy stocks of barley and oat feed are stored in that market.

There was a fairly good inquiry from jobbers, especially for bran. While substantial quantities of this commodity were shipped in mixed cars, there was no difficulty in obtaining straight cars, and several jobbers who bought bran for January shipment expecting tender to be made the latter part of this month were asked for shipping instructions almost as soon as contracts were consummated. Quotations for future shipment are about the same or lower than prevailing prices.

Wheat mill feeds.—One of the outstanding features of the week was the lack of interest shown in flour middlings and reddog; the Chicago market reports sales as low as \$30

and \$35 per ton respectively. Holdings of bran, while not considered excessive, are reported to be more than ample to meet requirements. The spread between bran and middlings narrowed slightly in several markets, no doubt on account of the general belief that the latter feed will soon sell at a premium over bran instead of a \$2 to \$3 per ton discount as at present. The demand for bran from country dealers, which showed signs of improvement immediately after the holidays, is reported as falling off.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—The demand for cottonseed meal was slightly improved and while prices in the majority of the markets are unchanged, brokers in shipping sections quote 50¢ to \$1 per ton higher than last week. European nations are still hampered by abnormal relations of foreign exchange and lack of credit and no substantial export demand is anticipated in the near future. There is no improvement in credit in the South and sales are slow partly on account of the continued mild weather. Mills in Georgia are operating about 10% capacity, being unable to buy seed in sufficient quantities at prevailing prices. Hulls are firm and quoted at about \$6 per ton f. o. b. Texas points, an advance of fully \$1.50 per ton during the last two weeks. Even at the advance many of the Texas mills are burning hulls for fuel largely because freight rates on fuel are very high. Texas mills are quoting 43 to 45% meal at \$24.50 f. o. b. The quality is said to be the best produced in years. Movement of cake is light, of meal better than it has been for some time.

Linseed meal.—Reports received are to the effect that farmers in the Northwest are still feeding considerable locally raised grains, and that while an increased number of inquiries were received they were for small quantities only. Stocks of meal are good

(Concluded on page 45, column 2.)

Grain

PREMIUMS FOR CASH GRAIN DROP SLIGHTLY DURING WEEK.

Futures Also Make Slight Declines—Flour Demand Still Dull—More Export Sales.

While supply and demand may fix the price of grain on an average, it must be conceded that sentiment is at times a powerful influence in causing fluctuations. The power of sentiment was shown particularly during the week ending Jan. 8. The improved tone evident in many business centers last week had a sentimental influence on the grain market. Nothing is worse for grain prices than pessimism, and when stocks were slumping a few weeks ago pessimism hung like a pall of smoke over the grain markets.

Another factor that had a strong influence on sentiment was the action of Congress in passing the war finance bill over the President's veto. This induced considerable buying in the futures markets, although such buying may have been for temporary purposes only. While the net change in grain prices during the week was lower, the decline was not large, nor did it seem to reflect any change in fundamental conditions.

The declines for futures were as follows, comparing the close on Saturday with the close on Jan. 3: Chicago, March wheat, 2½¢; May corn, 1½¢; Minneapolis, March wheat,

3¢; and Kansas City, 3½¢ lower for the week. Winnipeg May wheat was 2¢ up for the week, however.

Flour Demand a Factor.

Some new export sales of wheat were made during the week, but they did not have the market effect that might be expected. The factors that are likely to exert the greatest influence on the market in the near future are the export business, the demand for flour, and the Argentine and Australian crop movements.

In corn the receipts at the terminal markets, the freedom with which farmers may sell, and, of course, the demand at the consuming markets will be the chief influences, although corn is expected to be influenced by the trend of wheat prices.

Flour demand is likely to be the most important influence in the near future, especially if there is a decided improvement in demand. Reports from large centers are to the effect that stocks of flour are low and the trading generally is on a hand-to-mouth basis. Therefore, a decided improvement in demand would instantly be reflected on the cash wheat markets.

Premiums on cash grain over the futures declined 1¢ to 2¢ during the week, except in the case of No. 2 Red Winter wheat in Chicago, which declined 2¢ to 5¢. That is, cash grain prices declined more than the futures.

Potatoes for shipment should be graded to U. S. No. 1 standard and reasonably uniform in shape and color according to variety.

Demand for American Flour in Siam.

The Siamese market is developing a demand for wheat flour, according to the American consul at Bangkok. There are no flour mills in Siam and wheat is not an important crop.

The imports of wheat flour during the fiscal year 1919-20 amounted to 57,214 bbls. of 196 lbs. at a declared value of \$589,844 compared with 25,266 bbls. valued at \$291,587 in the previous year, and 44,432 bbls. valued at \$196,866 in the prewar fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1914. At present there are no direct shipping connections between Siam and the United States.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

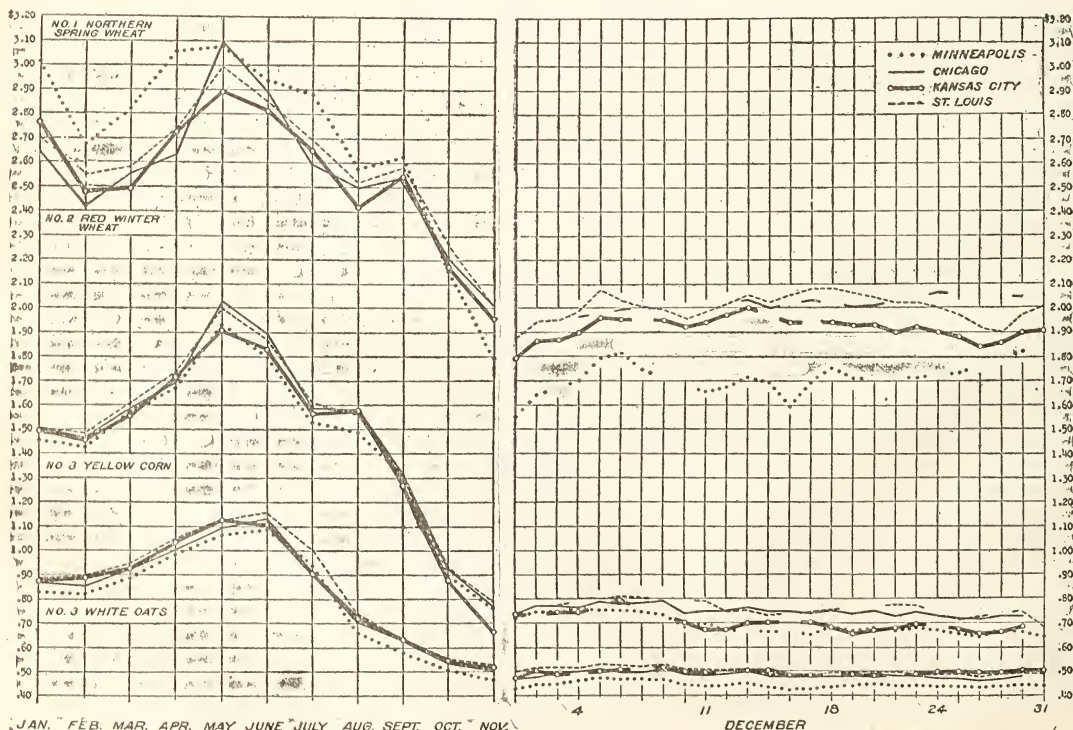
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Jan. 8:					
Atlantic ports ¹	1,219	366	50	163	722
Gulf ports ²	4,721	6	.....	.....	146
Pacific ports ³	299	.....	.....	463	.....
Total	6,239	372	58	626	868
Previous week.....	6,043	122	13	373	898
July 1, 1920, to Jan. 8, 1921.....	164,790	4,590	2,460	12,879	22,119

¹ Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News.

² Galveston and New Orleans.

³ Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

AVERAGE CASH PRICE PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV.

1920

DECEMBER

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets,
Week Ending Friday, Jan. 7.

(Cents per bush.)

WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
<i>Chicago.</i>						
Dark Northern						
Spring.....No. 4		167	165 ¹	169 ¹		
Hard Winter...No. 1	189 ¹	190	185 ¹	182 ¹	186 ¹	
<i>Minneapolis.</i>						
Dark Northern						
Spring.....No. 1	186	190	186	183	185	
No. 2	181	188	181	177	183	
No. 3	175	180	177	173	175	
No. 4	170	174	167	164	168	
<i>Northern.</i>						
Spring.....No. 2	186	182			180	
No. 3	174	179	167			
No. 4	167	179	162			
<i>Kansas City.</i>						
Dark Hard						
Winter.....No. 2	178 ¹	184	180	175	177 ¹	
No. 3	179 ¹	180 ¹		176	176	
No. 4	177 ¹	178		175		
Hard Winter...No. 1	177 ¹	180	176 ¹	172 ¹	175 ¹	
No. 2	176 ¹	179	175 ¹	172 ¹	174 ¹	
No. 3	175 ¹	177 ¹	173 ¹	171 ¹	172 ¹	
No. 4	174 ¹	175 ¹	172 ¹	168 ¹	169 ¹	
Red Winter...No. 1	195 ¹	198 ¹	195	193 ¹	193 ¹	
No. 2	194	196 ¹	192 ¹	190 ¹	192 ¹	
No. 3	191 ¹	192		187 ¹	189	
<i>St. Louis.</i>						
Red Winter...No. 1	207	208 ¹	211	209 ¹	211	
No. 2	203	208	210	209	210	
No. 3	200	201		203	207 ¹	

CORN.

<i>Chicago.</i>						
White.....No. 3	67 ¹	68 ¹	68	68 ¹	68 ¹	
No. 4		66	65 ¹	66	66 ¹	
Yellow.....No. 2	74	76 ¹	74	74	74	
No. 3	70	70	69 ¹	68 ¹	69 ¹	
No. 4	67	67 ¹	66 ¹	66 ¹	66 ¹	
Mixed.....No. 2	71	71 ¹	71	71		
No. 3	68 ¹	68 ¹	68	68 ¹		
No. 4	65 ¹	66 ¹	65 ¹	66	66 ¹	
<i>Minneapolis.</i>						
Yellow.....No. 3	64	64	57 ¹	63 ¹	62 ¹	
No. 4	58 ¹	59 ¹	55	58	57 ¹	
<i>Kansas City.</i>						
White.....No. 2	67 ¹	66	65 ¹			
No. 3	65	63 ¹	61 ¹	62	62	
No. 4	63	61 ¹	60	61	61	
Yellow.....No. 3	66 ¹	65 ¹	65	63 ¹	63	
No. 4	63 ¹	63 ¹	61 ¹	61	61	
Mixed.....No. 2	64		64	63		
No. 3	62 ¹		61 ¹	61	62	
No. 4	61	61	60	60 ¹	60 ¹	
<i>St. Louis.</i>						
White.....No. 2	73 ¹	73		72		
No. 3	69	71	69	69		
No. 4	67	67	66	67	66 ¹	
Yellow.....No. 2	77	75 ¹	74			
No. 3	70	70	70	70	70 ¹	
No. 4	67	67	67 ¹	67 ¹	67 ¹	

OATS.

<i>Chicago.</i>						
White.....No. 1	48 ¹	48 ¹	48	48	47 ¹	
No. 2	48 ¹	48 ¹	47	47 ¹	47 ¹	
No. 3	47	47	46 ¹	46	46	
No. 4	46	46	44	44 ¹	45	
<i>Minneapolis.</i>						
White.....No. 2	46	45 ¹		44 ¹		
No. 3	43 ¹	44	43 ¹	43	43	
No. 4	43 ¹		43	42 ¹	42 ¹	
<i>Kansas City.</i>						
White.....No. 2	51	50	48	48 ¹		
No. 3	50	48 ¹	47 ¹	47 ¹	48	
<i>St. Louis.</i>						
White.....No. 1	50 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	50	50	
No. 2	49 ¹	50	49	49 ¹	49 ¹	
No. 3	49	49 ¹	48 ¹	48 ¹	49 ¹	
No. 4	48 ¹		48 ¹	46	47 ¹	

RYE.

<i>Chicago.</i>						
No. 2.....	160 ¹	160 ¹		159	162	
<i>Minneapolis.</i>						
Western.....No. 2	153	156	154	154	157	

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

<i>Chicago.</i>						
Wheat.....Mar.	176 ¹	173 ¹	169 ¹	173 ¹	172	
May	171 ¹	168 ¹	164	167 ¹	165	
Corn.....May	76 ¹	75 ¹	74 ¹	75 ¹	74 ¹	
July	77 ¹	76	75 ¹	76 ¹	75 ¹	
Oats.....May	50 ¹	49 ¹	48 ¹	49	48 ¹	
July	49	48 ¹	48	48 ¹	48	
<i>Kansas City.</i>						
Wheat.....Mar.	172	170 ¹	165 ¹	169 ¹	167	
May	166 ¹	164 ¹	160 ¹	163 ¹	161 ¹	
Corn.....May	68 ¹	69	68 ¹	68 ¹	68 ¹	
July	69 ¹	70 ¹	69 ¹	70 ¹	69 ¹	
Oats.....May	50 ¹	49 ¹	49	49 ¹	48 ¹	

¹ Holiday.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 43.)

being made by some of the western railroads. Effective Dec. 24, 1920, the Oregon Short Line railway published the following rates on hay and alfalfa meal from all points on its lines in Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, and Montana, to Denver and all Missouri River points on the Union Pacific and St. Joseph and Grand Island railways, a rate of 50¢ per 100 lbs.; to Mississippi River points, 62¢ per 100 lbs.; and to Chicago and Peoria, Ill., 66¹/₂¢ per 100 lbs. These rates will expire Apr. 30, 1921.

No receipts of hay moving at these rates have been reported at any of the markets to date. Unless there is an improved demand dealers are of the opinion that any increased receipts will cause further declines in price. Pacific coast markets are also weak, demand being curtailed by the excellent pasturage available. Receipts were very light, however, and prices remained practically unchanged.

Prairie.—Receipts of prairie hay have been light at several of the important prairie markets, the recent low prices having caused a heavy falling off in shipments. The accumulation of the lower grade hay at Minneapolis and Omaha has been well cleaned up and prices are firm at both markets. Lack of a shipping demand at Kansas City has resulted in a continued weak market, with a further decline probable if receipts are increased.

The accumulated stocks at Chicago have also been cleaned up and dealers are again beginning to be interested in the offerings of prairie hay. Prices offered, however, show losses to shippers, so shipments will probably be light until prices are more attractive.

REVIEW OF FEED MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 43.)

and prices for the 32% meal are still \$6 to \$10 higher than 36% cottonseed meal, in several markets. The export demand is lighter than usual. Buffalo reports that mills are not running at anywhere near capacity.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was very sluggish. Principal manufacturers express the opinion that unless prices of grains become more settled or advance, a brisk demand and higher prices can not be expected. Buying appears to be for immediate needs only; a preference is shown for white hominy which is quoted at a premium of \$2 to \$3 over yellow hominy. Prices declined about \$1 per ton due to rather heavy offerings.

Gluten feed.—Eastern quotations show an advance of about \$3 per ton, while Chicago prices were unchanged from last week. An improvement in the gluten feed situation is indicated by more liberal offerings for January shipment. Heavier production is expected because of a better demand for the finished product, especially corn sugar. The gluten feed demand remains below normal but sufficient to absorb offerings.

Alfalfa meal.—Fine ground No. 1 meal was quoted about \$1 per ton higher than No. 1 alfalfa meal. January, February, and March shipment of the latter grade of meal was offered at \$5 to \$6 per ton less than the fine ground No. 1 meal for immediate shipment, in northeastern markets. A reduction in freight rates on alfalfa meal ranging from \$5.10 to \$6.70 per ton from all Oregon Short Line points in the States of Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, and Montana to the Missouri River and East expiring April, 1921, is given as the cause for the lower offerings.

Kansas City reports that there is scarcely any demand and that western meal is shut off from that market by the present low prices.

Dried beet pulp.—Imported material is freely offered at \$1.50 to \$2 lower than domestic beet pulp in seaboard markets. The trade is not taking hold of this commodity so well as during former years and domestic stocks are materially larger than they were at this time last year.

Other feeds.—The demand for ground barley and oat feed is light. The poultry feed business is fairly active, but dairy and horse feeds are dull. Dried brewers' grains, 20 to 26%, are offered at \$4.50 f. o. b. Philadelphia and imported 17% grains at \$4.2 spot New York.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 8.

(Cents per lb.)

<i>CHEASER Y BUTTER.</i> (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday.....	57	54 ¹	57 ¹	55	45
Tuesday.....	57	54 ¹	57 ¹	55	44 ¹
Wednesday.....	57	54 ¹	57 ¹	55	44
Thursday.....	57	52	57 ¹	55 ¹	43 ¹
Friday.....	57	50	57	55 ¹	43 ¹
Saturday.....	53 ¹	49	54	54	43 ¹

Average for week	56.42	52.42	56.83	55.08	44.00
Previous week.....	56.40	54.60	57.00	54.60	46.20
Corresponding week last year.....	67.50	63.50	67.66	67.00	64.50

<i>A MERICAN CHEESE.</i> (No. 1 twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.	Wisconsin.
Monday.....	27-28	22-24	24-25	23	23
Tuesday.....	27-28	22-24	24-25	23	23
Wednesday.....	27-28	22-24	24-25	23	22
Thursday.....	27-28	22-24	24-25	23	22
Friday.....	27-28	22-24	24-25	23	22
Saturday.....	27-28	22-24	24-25	23	22

Average for week	27.50	23.00	24.50	23.00	22.58
Previous week.....	27.50	22.70	24.50	23.00	21.00
Corresponding week last year.....	31.50	31.00	32.50	26.33	30.85

¹ Held cheese prices.² Fresh cheese prices.³ Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

(Cents per lb.)

Monday.....	Thursday.....	48
Tuesday.....	Friday.....	47
Wednesday.....	Saturday.....	47 ¹
Average, 48.05.		

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Week ending Jan. 8.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.			
Receipts.....	7,000,770	5,489,946	6,485,810
Put into cold storage	1,094,626	565,350	666,177
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	4,172,149	3,732,063	4,027,873
Change during week	-3,077,523	-3,166,513	-3,361,696
Total holdings.....	34,825,460	37,902,983	35,823,742
CHEESE.			
Receipts.....	2,074,474	2,081,669	2,320,767
Put into cold storage	252,542	301,642	331,785
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	887,226	673,154	1,023,491
Change during week	-634,684	-371,512	-691,653
Total holdings.....	12,284,211	12,918,925	20,316,168
Eggs.			
Receipts.....	133,191	88,679	82,904
Put into cold storage	4,276	4,373	3,450
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	94,454	173,116	203,464
Change during week	-80,178	-168,745	-204,014
Total holdings.....	162,438	252,616	467,351
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts.....	7,653,574	9,827,343	7,058,849
Put into cold storage	5,933,930	6,356,313	6,033,540
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	1,533,544	1,178,245	1,760,635
Change during week	+4,485,836	+5,175,068	+4,292,905
Total holdings.....	61,779,478	57,333,642	66,473,118

Seeds

SMALL STOCKS OF FIELD SEEDS IN HANDS OF SEEDSMEN.

Prices Generally Lower Than For Several Years—Demand Dull According to Reports.

The stocks of most kinds of field seeds held by seedsmen in the cities shown in the accompanying table were reported to be smaller than normal during the week ending Jan. 8. There has been little or no demand for seeds and seedsmen have been reluctant to enlarge their stocks from supplies in the country, where more than the usual amount is being held by growers. Prevailing prices are much lower than those on the same date last year and two years ago. The quality of the various kinds of seed in general is good.

A fair export demand for red clover, timothy, Kentucky bluegrass, and meadow fescue is reported by some seedsmen; other seedsmen state that there is no export demand for any of these seeds at the present time.

Clovers and alfalfa.—A fair local or distant demand for red and alsike clover is reported for New York, Richmond, Buffalo, Louisville, Chicago, and Minneapolis. The demand for red clover from the East has been unusually good in Salt Lake City. Wholesale quotations for red clover in the various cities range from \$20 to \$25 per 100 lbs. These prices are about one-half those of two years ago and about two-fifths those of last year at a corresponding time. Although stocks of alfalfa seed are normal or above, there seems to be a fairly good demand for seed of fancy quality. During the 11 mos. ending Nov. 30, 3,695,202 lbs. of clover were exported.

Timothy Seed Supply Plentiful.

Grasses.—Normal stocks or above of timothy are indicated for New York, Baltimore, Richmond, Buffalo, Louisville, Kansas City, and Seattle. In common with other grasses there is little demand for timothy seed, but prices for timothy have remained fairly steady, while prices for Kentucky bluegrass and orchard grass, especially the latter, have shown some weakness in several markets. Prevailing prices for Kentucky bluegrass are a little lower than last year but orchard grass prices are only about one-half as much as last year. All cities, except Chicago and Louisville, report normal stocks of red-top; stocks in Chicago are said to be smaller, while in Louisville they are reported larger than normal for this time of the year.

During November, which is the latest month for which figures have been compiled by the Department of Commerce, the exports of timothy amounted to 1,414,041 lbs., which compares favorably with the November exports during the past seven years. For the 11 mos. ending Nov. 30, 1920, 11,422,726 lbs. were exported. When the December figures are computed, it is expected that the exports for 1920 will be approximately the same as the average for previous years.

Millets and sorghums.—Most of the 1920 crop of millet and sorgo seed is in growers' hands, consequently stocks of these held by seedsmen are much below normal. Not much attention is being paid to any variety of millet except Japanese, which, because of the reported short crop in Iowa, is being sought by middle western seedsmen.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, JAN. 8.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	U. S. Jan. 8, 1920.	U. S. Jan. 8, 1919.
Clovers:															
Red clover.....	22.00	22.00	24.50	21.00	22.50	24.00	22.25	22.50	25.00	20.00	23.50	20.00	23.00	53.95	42.65
Alsike clover.....	28.00	27.00	31.25	27.25	27.15	30.00	26.50	26.00	28.00	30.00	33.00	25.00	28.00	54.85	33.00
White clover.....	55.00	53.00	62.00	54.00	58.00	49.00	47.50	60.00	60.00	60.00	65.00	50.00	68.00	61.10	48.00
Crimson clover.....	7.50	7.00	8.25	9.00	.....	.....	8.50	.....	10.00	.....	13.00	.....	12.50	20.50	.....
Street clover.....	14.00	13.00	20.00	13.90	12.00	18.00	10.00	11.50	16.00	14.00	15.00	12.00	25.00	31.00	5.25
Lespedeza.....	.....	22.00	22.00	.....	18.00	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	26.00	24.50
Alfalfa.....	17.00	20.00	25.00	21.00	20.00	21.00	17.00	18.00	25.00	18.00	21.00	16.00	22.00	41.30	20.50
Grasses:															
Timothy.....	8.50	7.75	9.65	8.00	7.65	8.00	7.25	7.25	7.65	8.00	9.50	7.00	9.00	13.60	11.10
Red-top.....	14.00	13.50	15.00	14.75	18.00	13.50	12.25	14.50	15.00	15.00	23.00	21.00	10.14	10.14	.....
Kentucky bluegrass.....	27.00	28.00	29.00	27.00	28.50	28.50	26.00	27.50	28.00	25.00	31.00	28.00	33.00	29.05	22.25
Orchard grass.....	14.00	14.00	20.00	16.00	14.00	14.50	13.00	15.00	17.00	14.00	17.50	.....	22.00	26.35	27.00
Italian rye grass.....	6.50	6.00	8.00	.....	.....	9.00	7.00	8.00	.....	.....	11.00	.....	12.00	.....	.....
Perennial (English) rye grass.....	6.50	6.00	8.00	7.00	.....	9.00	7.00	8.00	8.50	.....	10.00	.....	12.00	.....	.....
Meadow fescue.....	.....	6.00	8.00	7.00	.....	9.00	7.00	8.00	8.50	.....	10.00	.....	12.00	.....	.....
Milo.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	.....	20.00	.....	18.00	31.80	25.00
Bromus inermis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millets:															
Golden millet.....	5.50	4.25	4.25	3.90	2.50	2.75	2.70	3.50	3.50	2.30	3.50	.....	8.00	5.35	5.50
Common millet.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.25	2.50	1.80	3.00	.....	5.00	3.70	4.25
Siberian millet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.25	2.50	1.80	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungarian millet.....	4.50	4.50	.....	3.75	.....	.....	3.20	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.05	6.25	.....
Japanese millet.....	6.50	.....	.....	5.75	.....	.....	6.25	5.50	.....	5.00	8.00	.....	7.60	5.00	.....
Broom-corn millet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30	1.75	3.00	1.80	3.00	.....	3.40	2.85	.....
Sorghos ("cane"):															
Amber sorgo.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.00	.....	1.75	2.50	.....	3.80	4.00	.....
Orange sorgo.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85	3.00	.....	4.15	4.10	.....
Sumac sorgo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	4.10	5.85	.....
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85	1.50	2.75	.....	2.95	3.75	.....
Feterita.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85	1.50	2.75	.....	2.95	3.75	.....
Sudan grass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50	4.00	4.50	3.50	5.00	.....	10.00	13.85	14.25
Rape.....	7.50	7.50	8.50	8.60	10.00	8.50	7.50	7.25	8.00	8.00	9.50	.....	6.00	11.40	10.50
Vetches:															
Common vetch.....	13.00	10.00	14.00	13.00	15.00	.....	13.25	15.00	18.00	.....	20.00	.....	18.00	28.30	18.50
.....	5.50	5.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	5.00	10.75	8.25
Peas:															
Canada field peas.....	5.50	4.50	5.00	4.40	4.75	4.75	4.00	4.25	5.50	.....	.....	.....	3.60	6.05	5.75
Cowpeas.....	.....	4.50	5.00	.....	.....	4.50	4.00	.....	4.00	.....	4.50	.....	8.40	5.75	.....
Beans:															
Soy beans (southern).....	3.00	3.75	.....	.....	.....	4.00	9.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.15	5.50	.....
White field beans.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	8.50	.....	.....	8.05	6.00	.....
Velvet beans.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.10	4.75	.....
Seed potatoes.....	2.75	3.30	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	4.55	3.50	.....
Seed grains:															
Seed corn.....	21.40	1.75	1.50	.....	3.50	.....	2.50	.....	.....	3.35	.....	3.35	3.20	2.85	.....
Seed wheat.....	2.50	.....	2.30	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	3.00	.....	2.25	3.85	2.75	.....
Seed oats.....	.....	75	95	90	.....	2.50	.....	75	.....	1.45	.....	1.00	1.25	1.00	.....
Seed barley.....	1.40	1.75	1.40	.....	.....	1.10	1.25	.....	.....	2.40	.....	1.30	2.05	1.65	.....
Seed rye.....	.....	2.15	2.40	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	1.95	.....	1.80	2.10	2.20	.....
Seed buckwheat.....	1.50	.....	1.60	.....	1.85	1.70	1.60	1.75	.....	3.10	.....	.....	1.90	1.85	.....

¹ Northern grown.

² Fodder corn.

COTTON SEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Jan. 1.

City.	Car lots per ton.	Wagon lots per ton.	City.	Car lots per ton.	Wagon lots per ton.
Charlotte, N. C.	\$23	\$20	Edmondson, Ark.	\$18-20	.....
Clinton, N. C.	.....	20	Forrest City, Ark.	18-20	\$16
New York, N. C.	.....	20	Jonesboro, Ark.	18-20	16
Smithfield, N. C.	.....	20	Newport, Ark.	18-20	.....
Tarboro, N. C.	23	20	Pine Bluff, Ark.	18-20	.....
Abberville, S. C.	20	20	Searey, Ark.	18-20	.....
Bishopville, S. C.	20	20	Texarkana, Ark.	18-20	16
Blackville, S. C.	20	20	Vincent, Ark.	18-20	.....
Canden, S. C.	20	18	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	18-20	16-18
Dillon, S. C.	23	20	Memphis, Tex.	.....	17
Greenville, S. C.	.....	20	Coleman, Tex.	.....	15
Kershaw, S. C.	.....	20	San Marcos, Tex.	.....	15
Marion, S. C.	25	20	Floydada, Tex.	.....	15
St. Matthews, S. C.	21	18	Sweetwater, Tex.	.....	15
Sumter, S. C.	20	20	McAlester, Okla.	.....	12
Westminster, S. C.	.....	18-20			
New Orleans, La.	24	.....			
Shreveport, La.	18	18			
Meridian, Miss.	23	23			
Alligator, Miss.	22-23	.....			
Coldwater, Miss.	20	.....			
Como, Miss.	20	.....			
Greenville, Miss.	22-23	.....			
Hammond, Miss.	22-23	.....			
Holly Springs, Miss.	20	16			
Sardis, Miss.	20	.....			
Pontotoc, Miss.	20	.....			
West Point, Miss.	20	.....			
Brownsville, Tenn.	21	.....			
Memphis, Tenn.	21-22	.....			
Blytheville, Ark.	18-20	16-18			
Farle, Ark.	18-20	.....			

History of Bureau Available.

A brief history of the origin and development of the Bureau of Markets is now available for limited distribution. It is a mimeographed pamphlet of 11 pages. Copies may be secured on application to the Division of Market Information, Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Do not ship overripe apples to distant markets. For export, only hard fruit is suitable.

Foreign Markets

INDIA MODIFIES CONTROL OVER BURMA RICE TRADE.

Will Permit Exportation of 1,000,000 Tons—No Exports from India Proper.

The Government of India has modified its control over the Burma rice trade for the year 1921 so as to permit the free exportation of Burma rice from that country to any country in the world, subject only to securing the proper export license from the Government's rice commissioner, according to the American agricultural trade commissioner at London. The total exports to be allowed amount to 1,000,000 tons. The Government itself has announced that it will take 1,100,000 tons, the remainder of the exportable surplus. Announcement was also made that the allotment of 1,000,000 tons to be exported to foreign countries may be increased later if conditions warrant.

The existing restrictions on the exportation of rice from India proper will be retained. All control, however, of the export trade from Burma to India is removed but no reexports of Burma rice from India will be permitted.

It was decided to remove the control over the Burma rice trade with foreign countries during 1921 because of the recent heavy decline of rice prices.

Burma is the largest rice producing country of the world and Rangoon is the largest rice exporting port. The total production of rice in the Rangoon district during the last official year was estimated at 5,454,118 tons of unhusked paddy, which was about 500,000 tons less than the previous year. The total foreign and Indian exports of husked and unhusked rice from Rangoon for the last official year amounted to 2,335,111 tons, which was about 150,000 tons less than the previous year. This decrease was undoubtedly due to Government control. A very large percentage of the rice exported from Burma is destined for Asiatic consumption.

Eggs Scarce on British Markets.

There is still a great scarcity of English and Irish eggs on the British market, reports the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London, and English markets are therefore dependent upon imports. Purchases are being made in Denmark, Roumania, Austria, China, France, Morocco, Argentina, Russia and South Africa while American and Canadian eggs are in steady demand.

Eggs imported into the United Kingdom during the week ending Dec. 11, 1920, amounted to 2,194,160 doz., compared with 1,774,160 doz. for the corresponding week in 1919, and 984,850 doz. for the same week in 1918.

Greek Tobacco Market Inactive.

The Grecian tobacco crop this year is inferior in quality to that of the preceding year. This inferiority is attributed to the weather, which continued dry through the months of August and September, to the unusual growth of the plants after replanting, and to mildew. The latest estimates of the crop place the season's yield at 55,246,895 lbs. The market in Greece is inactive because of the general unwillingness of the growers to sell at prevailing prices.

NEW ZEALAND DAIRY INDUSTRY.

(Concluded from front page.)

during this season than they had been receiving under their contracts with the British Imperial Government during the past four years.

Under the new agreement, the British Imperial Government has contracted for the entire surplus production of butter in New Zealand up to Mar. 31. (See THE MARKET REPORTER, vol. 2, p. 222.) Under this contract the producers in that country are receiving 280s. per 112 lbs., equivalent to 2s. 6d. or \$0.445 per lb. at the rate of exchange prevailing on Jan. 4, when a shilling was worth \$0.1778, compared with but 177s. 4d. per 112 lbs., equivalent to 1s. 7d. or \$0.282 per lb. received under the old contract, representing an increase of 102s. 8d. per 112 lbs., equivalent to 11d. or \$0.163 per lb.

Encouraged by the prospect of continued high prices the New Zealand producers increased their dairy herds and facilities for butter and cheese production. The contract with the British ministry of food for all of the surplus production of butter in that Dominion, however, ends on Mar. 31, 1921, the same date upon which the ministry of food has decided to relinquish its control of the butter trade in England. (See THE MARKET REPORTER, vol. 3, p. 32.) These circumstances will force the New Zealand producers to seek new markets for their dairy products unless Great Britain continues her purchases. This is doubtful in view of the desire of Danish producers to reestablish themselves on the English markets and the preference of consumers in England for Danish butter. It is said that New Zealand butter is sent to British markets chemically treated in order to withstand the long passage, whereas Danish butter can be obtained directly from the factories within a few days.

It is estimated that this season's output of butter in New Zealand will exceed 62,720,000 lbs. from the sale of which producers of the Dominion hope to realize an increase of \$15,284,050 during the present season over the receipts for last season. The estimated annual consumption of butter in New Zealand is placed at 22,400,000 lbs., which would leave 40,320,000 lbs. available for export.

Retail Prices Fixed.

The retail prices of butter in New Zealand have been fixed at 252s. per 112 lbs., equivalent to 2s. 3d. or \$0.400 per lb. for cash and 270s. 8d. per 112 lbs., equivalent to 2s. 5d. or \$0.430 per lb. for butter purchased on credit. This price is 3d. (\$0.044) for cash and 1d. (\$0.0148) for credit below the price paid by the British Imperial Government under its present contract. The difference is to be made good by the New Zealand Government and will entail an estimated loss to the Government of \$2,919,900. This concession is made in order to keep down the cost of living.

The advance in the price of butter has caused an inquiry for oleomargarine as well as other fat substitutes. The Dominion might furnish a good market for oleomargarine if it could be sold at 1s. to 1s. 6d. (\$0.1778 to \$0.2668) per lb. Little margarine has ever been used in New Zealand, but it would seem that the present price of butter would necessitate the substitution of some cheaper substance.

Brazil's Sugar Production.

The Federal Food Commission of Brazil has estimated that the Brazilian sugar production for 1920-1921 will amount to 3,768,600 sacks.

EXPERIMENTAL APPLE SHIPMENTS VIA PANAMA SUCCESSFUL.

Fruit Sent Direct to England from Pacific Coast Arrives in Excellent Condition.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the results of the venture of Pacific coast apple growers in shipping apples from points on the Pacific coast direct to England via the Panama Canal. The fruit was shipped on the *Eendijk* and the *Kinderdijk* of a Dutch steamship company. The American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London reports that the fruit on both vessels arrived in excellent condition.

The enterprise of the Pacific coast shippers is commendable in every respect. Most of the apples in the consignment were C grade because northwestern shippers were naturally somewhat cautious about placing their best apples in an experimental shipment. However, the gratifying results obtained will encourage them to ship only the highest grades to the British markets in the future.

Quick Deliveries Made.

The fruit on the steamship *Eendijk* reached Southampton in the latter part of November and went on sale the day after arrival. Deliveries were made throughout the United Kingdom within 24 hours, a notable achievement on the part of the auctioneers and the London and Southwestern Railway Co. A representative set of buyers from England and Scotland attended the sale and many lots were disposed of.

The trade commissioner calls attention to the fact that in spite of the long trip there were less than 180 slight breakages in a shipment of over 30,000 boxes. These breakages were so slight that they were easily remedied by putting in a few extra nails. Though the prices received for this fruit at Southampton were less than the prevailing prices of the markets farther north, it must be remembered that the cargo contained a great deal of C grade fruit which is an important factor in accounting for the low prices received.

The fruit on the steamship *Kinderdijk* which arrived in London on December 16, was also in excellent condition. The apples were most carefully stowed and were held in position with wooden dunnage nailed along the tops of the boxes. It was declared by a specialist in refrigeration and transportation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture now in London that the apple cargo of the *Kinderdijk* was intact, showing scarcely any evidence of shifting or breakage and was in remarkably fine condition. Both the steamship company and the Pacific coast loaders are to be congratulated on the success of these two shipments.

It is pointed out that eastern coast shippers and the American and English steamship companies operating from the Atlantic coast ports should profit greatly by adhering to the careful handling and efficient service demonstrated in this recent western enterprise. The Canadian Government has six inspectors in England working exclusively on export shipments of apples from Canada. Self-registering thermometers are placed in the cargoes before leaving the Canadian ports and are removed by the inspectors upon arrival of the vessels on the other side.

Manchuria Prohibits Grain Exports.

The export of wheat, maize, kaoling, millet, buckwheat, barley, and flour from Manchuria will be prohibited until further notice, according to the American consul at Dairen. The order went into effect on Dec. 20, 1920.

Cotton

SPOT SALES LARGEST SINCE WEEK OF OCTOBER 30, 1920.

Ten Designated Markets Report Sales of 80,675 Bales During Past Week.

The week ending Jan. 8 witnessed advances in both spot cotton and future contracts. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 14.40c, or nearly 1c per lb. above the low of the season registered on Dec. 31. The price of 14.40c compares with 13.35c the previous week and 40.62c for the corresponding day in 1920.

During the week, January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 226 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 143 points. January future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.05 pence per lb. on Jan. 7, compared with 10.82 pence the previous week and 27.62 pence for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales increased. Sales at the designated markets totaled 80,675 bales, which are the largest sales reported since the week ending Oct. 30, 1920. Last week's sales amounted to 36,734 bales and those for the corresponding week in 1920 were 95,567 bales (excluding Dallas).

It is reported that the dry goods market is somewhat unsettled. Reports also indicate that some cotton mills are resuming operations on a small scale.

The report of the Bureau of the Census, issued Jan. 10, showed 11,559,230 bales of cotton ginned prior to Jan. 1. The amounts ginned by States follow:

State.	1921 Bales.	1920 Bales.	1919 Bales.
Alabama.....	634,927	680,265	750,985
Arizona.....	77,562	47,202	29,519
Arkansas.....	959,854	716,366	849,150
California.....	46,393	41,154	46,757
Florida.....	18,220	17,027	26,688
Georgia.....	1,366,238	1,636,692	1,932,787
Louisiana.....	370,024	290,190	524,341
Mississippi.....	820,884	822,025	1,049,859
Missouri.....	55,139	48,282	51,045
North Carolina.....	754,060	787,165	708,948
Oklahoma.....	964,621	787,114	541,750
South Carolina.....	1,454,290	1,400,337	1,395,765
Tennessee.....	261,416	240,676	282,045
Texas.....	3,752,003	2,469,373	2,479,472
Virginia.....	13,711	21,050	20,171
All other.....	9,685	4,002	4,381
Total.....	11,559,230	10,008,920	10,773,863

Closing Future Prices for Jan. 8.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January.....	16.60	37.80	27.60	14.34	39.60	28.03
March.....	15.47	36.07	26.00	14.46	37.58	26.03
May.....	15.51	34.52	24.85	14.62	35.57	24.73
July.....	15.62	33.00	24.05	14.80	33.75	23.74

1 Jan. 7.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Jan. 7 (Information from commercial sources.)

	Bales.	
	1920-21	1919-20
Port receipts.....	3,559,368	4,026,687
Port stocks.....	1,420,537	1,500,301
Interior receipts.....	4,176,447	4,431,347
Interior stocks.....	1,743,741	1,348,490
Into sight.....	6,324,984	6,935,193
Northern spinners' takings.....	835,625	1,512,172
Southern spinners' takings.....	1,695,979	2,340,608
World's visible supply of American cotton.....	4,843,264	4,635,163

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Jan. 8 and the commercial difference in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Jan. 8, in each of these markets as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair.....	300	250	350	275	250	300	400	400	500	375	345
Strict Good Middling.....	250	250	300	250	200	250	350	400	400	350	290
Good Middling.....	200	200	250	200	150	200	200	300	300	275	228
Strict Middling.....	100	125	125	100	100	100	100	150	200	125	123
Middling.....	15.25	14.50	15.50	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.95	14.25	14.50	14.00	14.40
Off 1.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	225	175	225	218
Strict Low Middling.....	400	425	450	400	400	500	500	425	375	500	438
Low Middling.....	600	575	650	500	600	650	700	550	500	650	598
Good Ordinary.....	750	725	850	600	750	800	850	650	625	800	740
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling.....	100	150	100	75	100	150	50	100	50	50	98
Strict Middling.....	200	250	200	175	150	200	230	200	200	200	208
Middling.....	350	350	350	275	300	400	400	350	300	350	343
Strict Low Middling.....	500	550	550	475	500	500	600	575	500	575	533
Low Middling.....	650	750	800	675	600	750	850	775	800	850	759
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling.....	325	250	350	250	250	350	400	150	250	425	300
Strict Middling.....	450	350	450	350	350	450	500	300	350	575	413
Middling.....	600	550	600	500	450	600	600	450	500	700	555
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling.....	400	500	400	300	250	400	500	250	350	475	383
Strict Middling.....	500	700	550	400	350	500	600	400	450	625	500
Middling.....	650	800	700	550	450	600	700	550	550	750	630
Sales for week, bales.....	3,830	768	349	218	10,750	2,579	24,954	24,270	6,959	5,998	80,675

1 The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

2 These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

3 Total sales in the designated markets.

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending Jan. 7 amounted to 137,430 bales compared with 105,587 bales the previous week and 202,690 bales for the corresponding week in 1920, and that the total exports from Aug. 1 to Jan. 7 amounted to 2,534,985 bales compared with 3,095,286 bales in 1920.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Jan. 7

To—	Bales.	
	1920-21	1919-20
Great Britain.....	966,940	1,663,390
France.....	339,495	333,029
Germany.....	468,050	186,576
Italy.....	211,043	170,176
Japan and China.....	79,626	285,396
Other countries.....	499,831	456,719
Total.....	2,534,985	3,095,286

Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

New Orleans:	Cents.
Strict Middling, 1½ ins.....	104
Middling to Strict Middling, 1½ ins.....	104
Middling, 1½ ins.....	18
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1½ to 1½ ins.....	22
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1½ to 1½ ins.....	21
Strict Middling, 1½ ins.....	23
Strict Middling, 1½ ins.....	19
Middling, 1½ ins.....	18
Strict Low Middling, 1½ ins.....	12
Middling, 1½ ins.....	14
Strict Middling, 1½ ins.....	14½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 14c per lb. at both New Orleans and Memphis.

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	Points.
1½ ins.....	150	25
1½ ins.....	500	350
1½ ins.....	850	600
1½ ins.....		800

Premium Staple Cotton.

An increased demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and

COTTON: COMPARATIVE PRICE VARIATIONS

